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THE FRONT PAGE

Here's Some Propaganda

MR. HOWE on Friday of last week described the very general criticism of his new air policy which has been expressed by the newspaper press as a "storm of propaganda" put out by "every Conservative newspaper in the country". We are not a Conservative newspaper, any more than the Winnipeg *Free Press*, and we have been trying very hard, ever since the Minister's measure for the divorcing of air transport from railway transport was announced, to discover some intelligible principle which would reconcile that policy with our continued belief in the merits of free and responsible business enterprise. And now, at the risk of being damned as a Conservative propagandist, we have to admit that we can find no such intelligible principle. The Minister's attitude seems to us to boil down to this, that he wants some air lines in Canada to be run by private interests, but that he does not want them run by railways because they would probably be too well run. The Canadian Pacific Railway is strong, and the owners of private air lines in Canada must be weak.

We do not like the idea at all. The Socialists do like it, because they think it will make for Socialism; but the Socialists are so anxious for Socialism that they are willing to see it sneaked in by any back door that can be found, and to have it presented to them by one of the most individualistic Ministers the country has ever had. (At least Mr. Howe was an individualist before he became a Minister, and will be an individualist again when he is out of the Ministry; he is not interested in any Socialistic concern that he cannot run.) Our own view about Socialism is that if the country makes up its mind that it wants to have it it will have to have it, but we don't want to see it sneaked in by instalments by parties which were elected to keep it out.

Mr. Howe apparently wants the private air lines in Canada to be little local concerns run by returned fliers with capital loaned them by the new government bank—which capital some of them at least would inevitably lose. Our own view is that that is not the kind of air lines that the country will need in 1945 and thereafter. Aviation is not what it was just after the last war. It is now a business requiring large capital resources and large-scale organization; it will not get the patronage of the public on any other terms. There is no danger, as painted so eloquently by Mr. Howe, of the aviation business being as extravagantly overdone as the railway business was at the beginning of this century, because it is a totally different kind of business, requiring relatively little fixed equipment, and the cost of that equipment is not likely to be guaranteed by governments as it was then. The C.P.R. is in the business, and is doing an excellent job in it. We can see no reason why it should be forced to sell a property for which it obviously cannot, in the circumstances, expect to get more than a fraction of its real value. No powerful owner would buy it, for it is Mr. Howe's declared policy that it must not be owned by a powerful owner.

A First Gun

OUR prediction that Senator Bouchard's speech was to be regarded as the first gun in a long-term campaign for liberal thought and national unity was fully borne out before the end of last week in the Senator's retirement speech as mayor of St. Hyacinthe, a post which he has occupied for twenty-seven years. He was now called, he said, to "a higher and more important task for my fellow-countrymen," and in that new and bitter battle he would continue to serve the interests of all true Canadians of whatever origin "who wish to make of their great country a united nation in which shall reign the four freedoms for which our ancestors fought and for which our sons now fight".

Senator Bouchard will not be without friends and supporters in French Canada. The present outburst of extreme racialism is to some extent a wartime phenomenon, and its dangers are beginning to be understood by the more sober-minded. It is to be desired that English-speaking Canadians should refrain from intensifying it by the tone of their comments.

Reunions like this, please God, will be commoner from now on. Here children he had not seen for four years dash across a station platform in England to greet their daddy, Corporal Phillips, a repatriated prisoner-of-war. Margaret, only 4½, holds back, but later decided: "I like my daddy, he's a nice man." Many thousands are looking forward to just such happy homecomings in the near future.

Hours of Labor

THE uproar which the CCF is raising about the postponement of the Ontario Hours of Labor Act is pure politics, and probably not very good politics at that. The Act was drafted by an inexperienced Government, and pushed through an inexperienced Legislature. It is very badly drawn, and is made workable only by the "escape" arrangement provided by the clause which admits of variation in the overtime regulations when agreed upon by the representatives of employers and workers. It should never have been set to go into force on July 1, for the simple reason that there has been no time for employers and employees to agree upon variations. Postponement was the only possible course for the responsible authorities.

The CCF orators either know nothing about the working conditions of industry, or else they know perfectly well that there is not a worker in the affected trades who wants to be governed by the rigid limitations of hours which are to be applied in every one of the fifty-two weeks of the year *unless variation is agreed upon between workers and employers*. In a period when industry is slack — the kind of period which was in the minds of the legislators when they drafted the Act—these limitations would possibly have some value for "spreading" the available work over a larger number of workers and evening it out over the year. In a period when industry is extremely busy they can only have the effect of destroying (by making it impossible of execution) a great deal of work which is available to be done and needs to be done. There is no question of spreading it among other workers, for there are no other workers to be had. There is no question of evening it up over a term of weeks or months, for by the time any labor, other than that of the workers now employed for the full legal time, is available to do it the orders will have been withdrawn.

Blushing Unseen

WRITING in *The Saturday Review of Literature*, E. K. Brown makes a plea for the breaking down of the American indifference which walls off the poetry of Canada and permits it to blush unseen. He deals at length with E. J. Pratt, whose twelve volumes are almost unknown south of the border, save to William Rose Benét and a few other choice spirits. He writes with enthusiasm of Duncan Campbell Scott's fine body of verse, still less known in New York, and of Marjorie Pickthall, whose lyrics had grace abounding—for Canadians only.

Prof. Brown thinks that the wall has been raised a few courses recently since Lampman, Carman and Roberts were frequently entertained by the *Atlantic*, *Harper's* and *Scribner's* magazines. Of these only Lampman stayed at home and bombarded the magazines at long range. The others lived and labored in New York for years—and got acquainted with editors. So did Peter McArthur and Stringer and

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MALCOLM MacLEOD *Photo by W. S. Kals*

NAME IN THE NEWS

Unemployment Camps Were Good Training for this Labor Leader

By COROLYN COX

THE character and quality of leadership arising in the labor field is of serious importance to the present and long range future of Canada, a country currently swept down the stream of history in one of the swiftest industrialization movements that has ever taken place. Malcolm MacLeod of Vancouver, as president of the Shipyard General Workers Federation, heads the largest group of trade unions gathered together within one industry. His Federation includes all the Canadian Congress of Labor unions in the west coast shipping industry, comprises 85% of the entire industry. This grouping follows the C.C.L. and American C.I.O. tradition of organizing in industry, versus the A.F. of L. practice of setting up craft unions running in and out of many industries involving the same craft. Metal workers in shipyards, for example, organized on A.F. of L. principles, would be affiliated with metal workers in other shipyards or building companies, whereas in C.C.L. setup they would be knit in with the rest of the unions within the same shipyard so that all workers within one industry would be able to stand by each single group.

It is noteworthy, of course, that this largest union federation in Canada, out in progressive-minded British Columbia, is largely under the leadership of men affiliated with the Labor Progressive party, rather than the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation. MacLeod has long been of Communist sympathy.

Malcolm MacLeod is a strong and interesting personality. He is an Ayrshire Scot of forty-two, son of a seaman of old time Highland Presbyterian stock. The sea, fishing and ship-building are in his blood. Sixth son in a family of eight children, he met the Clydeside at the age of nine when his parents moved to Glasgow, left school to work in a shipyard at fourteen. He was apprenticed as a fitter and boiler maker. You paid a bounty of £5, drew 5 shillings a week, which was raised one shilling after each year for five years. A boy, after three or four years was doing a full man's work, went to night schools with good continuation classes. In fact it was a good setup—*for the industry!*

MacLeod turned eighteen just after the last war, got into the army Royal Engineers in 1919, served in England and Ireland till 1922, picked up valuable added education, specially in the innovation of that time—radio.

Back to the shipyards thereafter, he struck the post-war depression, took what he could get, did a spell of bus driving. By 1928, a real change of scene looked pretty desirable. Four of his brothers were on this side of the Atlantic, either in Canada or the U.S., all industrial tradesmen of various sorts. MacLeod came on over to try his luck, worked first in Hamilton for National Steel Company, then in Toronto.

A Labor Education

Nobody need expect to become "tops" at anything in Canada without the inevitable experience of threshing and stooking in the Saskatchewan prairie. MacLeod served his turn there and also in the arch educational institution of Canada—working the Great Lakes boats between Parry Sound, Milwaukee and Chicago. He blew into Vancouver in 1929 along with the headlines about the crash of the stockmarket. It was a story of no job at all or spasmodic work through 1930. He worked in the Prince Rupert dry dock, in logging camps and saw mills. Always wherever he was, when he found a union he joined it, had belonged to the craft organizations of the Old Country.

When his lot fell in with the unemployed of the '30s, he set about organizing in the relief camps, was founder and secretary of the Camp Workers Union, which he worked over up to the Trek to Ottawa.

Tremendous education for Canadian workers is what MacLeod found the result of the unemployed assembling from the four corners to rally together in the favorable climate of British Columbia. Tired of loafing, with the period after they left school blasted with frustration, lads with no work began to learn their way about economics and social problems, found a lot of ideas moving round them in the camps. Fuel added to the burning fire of their discontent came from the fact that Government first placed supervision of their camps in Department of National Defence. Government, actually, at wits' end, chose that department as the only place where any setup suitable for handling organization of camps existed. To the unemployed, it all smacked of German Labor Work Camps and their souls rebelled on a psychological point. MacLeod began to build up his now extraordinary understanding of the psychology of working men.

As a result of his success in camp organization, MacLeod was asked to go out and organize the west coast fishermen, who were at the mercy then of the cold storage companies. After that it was the coal miners on Vancouver Island. MacLeod has been a labor organizer since 1935. He was a prime mover in setting up the Workers' Unity League. This left wing group built itself up as a trade union centre, merged with the main stream of labor organizations just before the present war, turning either to C.C.L. or A.F. of L.

At the outset of the war, Canada embarked on her ship-building program. MacLeod worked in the yards, in the ship repair works of North Vancouver and Burrard Dry Docks. In 1940 he was elected business agent of the Boilermakers' Union, biggest industrial local in Canada, numbering some 14,000 members. It is also the union organization reputed to be most unrelentingly committed to political action.

More Than Full Time Job

Following a certain amount of internal struggle, involving administration, came the present coordination of trades within the industry, and this year saw the founding of Shipyard General Workers Federation with offices on Pender Street, Vancouver, and a more than full time job for Malcolm MacLeod. He is currently engrossed in completing the coverage of the industry by organizing the office workers, the first aid and safety men, and the technicians, all groups who have never been looked upon as susceptible to union organization.

Warmth and love of humanity in the broadest sense are the parts of MacLeod's character that have endeared him to the workers generally, made him popular and actually beloved by all sections of the industry, from Vancouver to Prince Rupert. His knowledge of the industry, his obvious sincerity of purpose, his understanding of human problems, and his steady plugging on behalf of the men who elected him have made his leadership unchallenged.

With responsibility comes development, growth of character and philosophy. Malcolm MacLeod by this date knows rather a lot about his fellows. He believes that workingmen are sound in their judgment, certain in their minds about the main fundamentals. They are also, usually, personally inarticulate. They want their representative to talk the way they think. Since they themselves in quite crucial occasions perhaps neglect to say what they think, it is up to the representative to dig round among them until he gets their picture in his own mind. If he rushes into conference representing them before a group of employers without having the matter straight in his head, he is likely to return to a crowd of men who merely mutter under their breath, "Phoney", and drift away from him, unbudgeably opposed to his bright solution of their difficulties.

When you talk over these matters with Malcolm MacLeod, you realize the tough course of discipline that is administered by labor to its leaders. You also discover that he has developed a philosophy about labor's place in the life of the country. Labor, says MacLeod, should and can be a force for good in modern life. It has something more to do than haggle over nickel raises and fighting the boss. Labor ought to have both a voice and responsibility in both production and distribution, and take a full direct hand in economic and legislative questions.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Need Still More Social Workers: Unfriendly Town? -- Blasting Seals

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

TIME flies—and makes comment necessary on my article, "More Professional Social Workers are Needed in Canada Today", in the issue of July 1.

The article was written and submitted in 1942. In the two intervening years social change has accelerated and needs have increased. The older agencies, engaged in child and family welfare work, and group and recreational work, are met with even larger loads and new areas of work. Moreover, social workers are now being used in the armed services, in industry, in housing projects, and the newer governmental social services.

A national conference on social work personnel recently disclosed that our personnel needs are now for some 700 workers, rather than the 100 given in the article; workers are needed in every part of Canada. A proposal was later submitted to the Dominion Government for aid in training these workers, but was not approved. However, aid is as essential here as for preparing doctors, nurses, or teachers, and must be promptly obtained.

To meet this enlarging need, two additional Schools of Social Work were established in 1943, making seven such schools in Canada. The University of Manitoba School serves the prairie area, while Laval University organized a School at Quebec City to meet the requirements in that province.

Strengthened schools are necessary for professional education, but this alone is insufficient. Agencies and schools are now collaborating on measures of informal training for new staff members. And with all these measures, the manpower needs in social work will be large for years to come. Now that we are having to take human need seriously, we must also meet it intelligently. Professional social work is an important part of the answer.

Toronto, Ont. STEWART K. JAFFARY.

Unfriendly Town?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YESTERDAY I went down town, one person in a multitude of strangers. Daily I have done the same for a procession of years, never seeing in street-car or street one familiar face. Yet I know regiments of people, young and old; pleasant old ladies, ruddy and white-haired old men, manful soldiers in all the services, eminent citizens and political personages, artists and musicians, plumbers' journeymen, pretty young book-keepers and stenographers, milkmen and advertising men, parsons and bricklayers. But I meet not one of them in the stores or on the sidewalks.

Yesterday was the exception proving the rule. First of all George Lambert stood beside me in the car and we conversed for two miles on harpsichords and clavichords, on Scarlatti and Dr. Arne, on the poor translations into English of Italian and German songs, on the difficulties of a baritone trying to do a speedy Mozart aria in crippled English. A most entertaining journey, especially as George and I were in perpetual agreement. An uplifting occasion, edifying for both of us!

Into a swank jewellery shop I walked intent on seeing some Christmas goods I mean to buy—when I can afford it. And there was Mrs. Payne. I used to see her in church at least once a week; sometimes oftener. A blithe lady, who used to have two pretty children. She has 'em yet, but the girl is married and has children of her own, and the boy is an air-force pilot on his last leave. So a bushel of talk was poured out on the marble floor of the shop—and neither of us bought anything. We were too busy.

Then into one of the Big Stores. By gosh, there was Bruce, in air-force uniform with a corporal's stripes on his arm! Years have passed since I knew him as a gangling adolescent as lazy as sin, dodging all responsibility and refusing to sit up straight anywhere. But a cheerful kid of infinite jest. Bruce a corporal, maintaining discipline! Could there be a livelier jest than this? "I'm at Trenton," he said, with a slow grin. "Do you know the hostess down there? She says she's your niece." And so she is. So; more talk, and no business done.

Farther along in the Store a man raised his hat and smiled as he was racing by. I used to know him rather well, but my "Hey, come back here!" was too late. Probably I'll never see him again. Then at the entrance to the Store's big restaurant was Sam.

"Holy cats!" said Sam. My rejoinder stuck in my throat. For it's years and years since we met. The last time was before the war when he was going to Europe twice a year on buying trips and came back warning everybody that this crazy nut Hitler meant business. Now he had with him the young wife of his son who is flying a bomber somewhere or other.

"What?" I said. "That kid?" And the wife looked at me with ill-concealed anger. But Sam said, "Yep. Funny, ain't it?" And more talk bubbled out of both of us, for I knew Sam when he was eighteen or so, laboring in a dry-goods store of a small town at $7 a week.

For once the lonely city was a friendly place. Why don't I dig up all these old friends and talk decently to them in their homes? Because this town sprawls over thirty-five square miles. Because they as well as I have too many engagements and probably couldn't find a free evening. Because home looks good after a day's labor. But we *do* meet them down-town; once in a blue moon.

Toronto, Ont. J. E. MIDDLETON.

Army Fights Seals

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE armed forces of Canada are to be used in a campaign to reduce the hair seals that infest coastal waters where salmon, cod, herring, and other commercial fish abound.

During the breeding season these hair seals "haul out" on the sandbanks at the mouth of the Fraser River and bask there in the sun by the thousand. Machine-gunning and bombing from the air is expected to reduce their numbers considerably this season.

Some years ago the sand heads were mined, but the results were not altogether satisfactory. It was impossible to determine the number of seals destroyed, the blasts shattering the bodies into too many pieces.

There is a bounty of $2.50 on hair seals, but this is not enough to encourage fishermen to hunt them.

Vancouver, B.C. P. W. LUCE.

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The Front Page

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some others whose merits were high but whose personalities were higher, and intensified the merits in editorial eyes. Even at this moment Ralph Gustafson and A. J. M. Smith and even Mr. Brown himself are living in the United States and can make themselves heard.

There is a wall, but no higher than it has ever been. Open markets are not as plentiful as they were; that's all. The "highbrow" magazines are not what they used to be and the rest, appealing no longer to the élite, believe that poetry is something to fill spaces, a "stick" or a stick-and-a-half long. The time when a New York magazine editor would pay sixty-five dollars for two short lyrics and call for more—no matter where they came from—has probably gone forever.

But there are "outlets;" specialized ones, small in space and not lavish in payment, few of which are worth trying—with return postage—for any Canadian writer. As for a book of collected verse, its publication in Toronto is a fair gamble, in New York a hopeless one. And the Toronto book would never even get to the New York book-stores nor even to the reviewers.

"WHAT, ROMMEL STILL NOT ARRIVED? I HOPE NOTHING'S HAPPENED TO THE POOR CHAP"

(Copyright in All Countries)

A Very Good Bull

THE Oxford Dictionary's description of a bull, of the variety commonly known as Irish, is "an expression involving a ludicrous inconsistency unperceived by the speaker". The qualification "unperceived by the speaker" is obviously important; it means that one cannot intentionally make a bull. For that reason we feel some hesitancy about extending to Mr. McAree of the *Globe and Mail* an award of merit for the best Canadian bull of the current summer, for we gravely suspect Mr. McAree of deliberately trying to write a best bull. Anyhow, he assured us last week in his column, which we follow with the most punctilious regard, that Senator Bouchard's appointment to the chairmanship of "Hydro Quebec" was not "a bone flung to a faithful party wheelhorse". And it is pure desire to paint the lily that makes us want to add the further detail, "out of the inexhaustible armory of the public funds".

Will of the People

IF CANADIANS had had the trouble, like the British and Americans, of working out their own system of democracy, they would probably be much more aware of the great principles on which any such system must be based. Instead they inherited a system, and their comprehension of what they inherited leaves something to be desired.

One of the most vital principles of democracy is that the franchise, once conferred, is a sacred right, which should never be taken away from any holder of it except for misbehavior and after investigation by an impartial court. Once the state begins to take away by arbitrary action the franchise held by certain classes among its citizens, the whole foundation upon which democracy rests disappears, for that which is taken from one class by arbitrary action today can equally be taken from another class tomorrow.

It happens that Canadians never had to do much struggling about the franchise: they were presented with a pretty complete set of representative institutions at a time when they were being governed by Great Britain and not by themselves, and their struggle was not to ensure that their representatives should really represent them, but that they should have effective power over the non-representative officials who had been doing the governing. We have had to fight for responsible government, for popular control of education, for freedom of speech and many other things, but nobody except our women ever had to fight much for the franchise; we got it as soon as we were ready for it, and long before it conveyed much real power, and we got it because the Americans had got it and we were on the same continent.

That is part of the reason why we have of late become cynical about it, have failed to exercise it when called on, and have lost the sense of its tremendous importance as the very foundation of democracy. For if the franchise is not a sacred and inalienable right it is nothing. If it can be taken away by the will of the governing authority, it is of no avail against the governing authority and cannot control it. The instant we start picking and choosing among the electors those whom we will allow to vote and those whom we will not, we have destroyed democracy, just as the Germans destroyed it when they disfranchised the Jews, and just as the Americans continually destroy it when they disfranchise the Negroes.

And of all bases for disfranchisement, racial origin is the worst. Discrimination based on racial origin is unscientific, and is influenced almost entirely by prejudices. One class of people at one time will want to exclude one race, and another class at another time will want to exclude a totally different one. The term "the will of the people" has no meaning if "the people" can be redefined whenever we feel like it.

Books for Prisoners

ANYONE may send books to prisoners of war; but not any books. Obviously, a few convenient maps of Germany would never reach them. The Nazi censors would make sure of that. They're a pernicketty lot, these censors. Any book by a Jew, or in praise of England or America, or in dispraise of Germany, infuriates them, and when one remembers the long list of famous books that the Hitlerites have publicly burned, the task of selecting any that prisoners would be allowed to read is surely difficult.

A year ago the Macmillan Company of Canada made up a rather interesting list which awakened attention not only in this country but throughout the United States. Now a second list has been prepared; the two together covering some hundreds of titles.

Friends of prisoners may obtain these lists from the Company at 70 Bond Street, Toronto, or from any large book store. No postage is required on book-parcels for prisoners, but the weight-limit is eleven pounds. So far as we know, no other publishing house has specially considered the needs of our gallant unfortunates, sunk, as they are, in wells of boredom.

"In Another Place"

IT IS getting to be much too readily assumed by members of the Ottawa Government, and by the Speaker of the House of Commons, that anything that Dr. Bruce, member for Toronto Parkdale, may say is pretty sure to be out of order. Dr. Bruce has undoubtedly distinguished himself by a determination to get things into Hansard with or without the support of a ruling of the Speaker, and by a refusal to bother with the niceties of debating technique which enable other members to attain their ends while still remaining within the rules. It is this characteristic which has caused the Government benches to resort to a method of dealing with him which amounts practically to shouting him down whenever the Speaker calls him to order.

On Monday of last week Dr. Bruce came pretty close to being shouted down for an utterance which the Speaker condemned upon what appear to us to be very dubious grounds. There is a rule of the House which says that a member must not "refer to any debate in the Senate". Dr. Bruce desired to make a protest against the dismissal of Senator Bouchard from the chairmanship of the Quebec Hydro because of his speech in the Senate against the Order of Jacques Cartier, on the ground that this was an interference with the freedom of Parliament. That, we suggest, was not in any sense a reference to a debate in the Senate. Dr. Bruce had not, for the purposes of his argument, the slightest interest in what Senator Bouchard said. He could have made the same argument if Senator Bouchard had said the exact opposite and been fired for it, or if one of Senator Bouchard's opponents had been fired for saying the opposite. He could have made the same argument if he had not had the slightest idea what it was that Senator Bouchard said, anyhow.

The whole point was that the Senator was dismissed on account of something (it did not in the least matter what) which he had said in the Senate, and Dr. Bruce desired to argue that this was a breach of the privileges of Parliament. He may quite possibly have been out of order on other grounds; what the point had to do with the Budget, which was the subject before the House at the moment, we cannot imagine. But we do not think he was referring to a debate in the Senate in any sense contemplated by the rule which forbids that practice.

No Breach Here

WE DO not think there is anything in British parliamentary practice which can be construed as guaranteeing a member of Parliament or a Senator the right of continuance in his private employment, whether it be as chairman of a Hydro Commission, as secretary of a trade union, as teacher in a public school, or as janitor of a bank. We do not think there is anything which even guarantees him against dismissal from any of these positions as a direct consequence of something which he may have said in Parliament. If there were any such guarantee as the latter it would be of very little value, because if an employer is forbidden to dismiss an employee for one cause he can always find some other cause and dismiss him just the same.

The fact that an employer has the right to dismiss an employee for something which he has said in Parliament does not prove that he is either wise or morally justified in doing so. We think the Government of Quebec was certainly morally unjustified, and probably politically unwise, in dismissing Senator Bouchard from the Quebec Hydro. But we do not think that it committed a breach of the privileges of Parliament. We do not think that Parliament can do anything, or should do anything, about the dismissal. The independence of Senators will not be assured by the mere device of compelling employers to keep them in positions in which they no longer want them.

The Passing Show

THE House of Commons suspended Liguori Lacombe for a week, giving rise to a suspicion that Lacombe gets in its hair.

•

Mr. Bracken is reported to have said that Mr. King is preparing for a fall polling, but we suspect he really said a poll falling.

•

There is going to be a certain amount of confusion in the Saskatchewan Cabinet. It has two Douglases and two Williamses. And the Provincial Treasurer's name is Fines!

•

There is renewed complaint in Parliament that members are reading their speeches. They should remember that the more an honorable member reads his speech the more likely it becomes that nobody else will.

•

Adolf's last speech was at a funeral, but the funeral we want is one that he won't be able to make a speech at.

•

Education Starts at Home

"We must educate Germans, Kurts, Elsas and
 Hermanns!"
Comes this lovely thought from the able mind
 of a pedagogical man.
But he doesn't say that he knows the way
Of carrying out from beginning to end the
 formidable plan.

And we can't forget there is lacking yet
In Canada and our neighbor, the grand and
 great,
The means of making an end of faking,
Of bluff and bigotry, blather and racial hate.

*So perhaps our professors, before they begin to
 roam,
Might turn their eyes towards delinquent people
 at home.*

J. E. M.

•

While we are worrying about the cost-of-living index rising, the Germans are worrying about the chance-of-living index going down.

•

Dorothy Dix says the engagement period is a time for thought. Not unless you don't mind a breach of promise suit.

•

"Practically every trouble-maker in Canada has come here after he was twenty years of age."—Father Bernard Doyle of Orillia. We suspect that the Indians had much the same opinion in 1649.

•

Germans are said to be suffering from lack of sleep, but they are not yet awake to their true situation.

•

It may seem odd that Dewey's quarters are at the Hotel Roosevelt. But the Roosevelt is named after Teddy, not Franklin Delano.

•

Perspective

The well-groomed Dane is pressing his snout
 Against the window, looking out.
He meets the mongrel's envying grin,
 Against the window, looking in.

STEPHEN LEACOCK, JR.

•

The Trott-Mott breach-of-promise suit has been settled out of court for an unknown sum, and all we can say about it is what Trott got Mott got not.

•

"Choose Slacks Carefully" says a fashion headline. That's no use; it's what you put in them that matters.

•

There are times when we wonder whether the Italians know that they are a conquered nation.

•

Money talks, but not so much as Mr. Slaght talks about money.

•

We think the war must be nearly over. Sea-serpents are getting into the American newspapers again.

•

Speaking of second marriages Dorothy Dix says: "There are very few men and women who ever look at their dead mates without their consciences reproaching them." There are very few men and women who keep their dead mates lying around to be looked at.

•

It's an odd world. With nobody wearing leg boots, there are more bootleggers than ever.

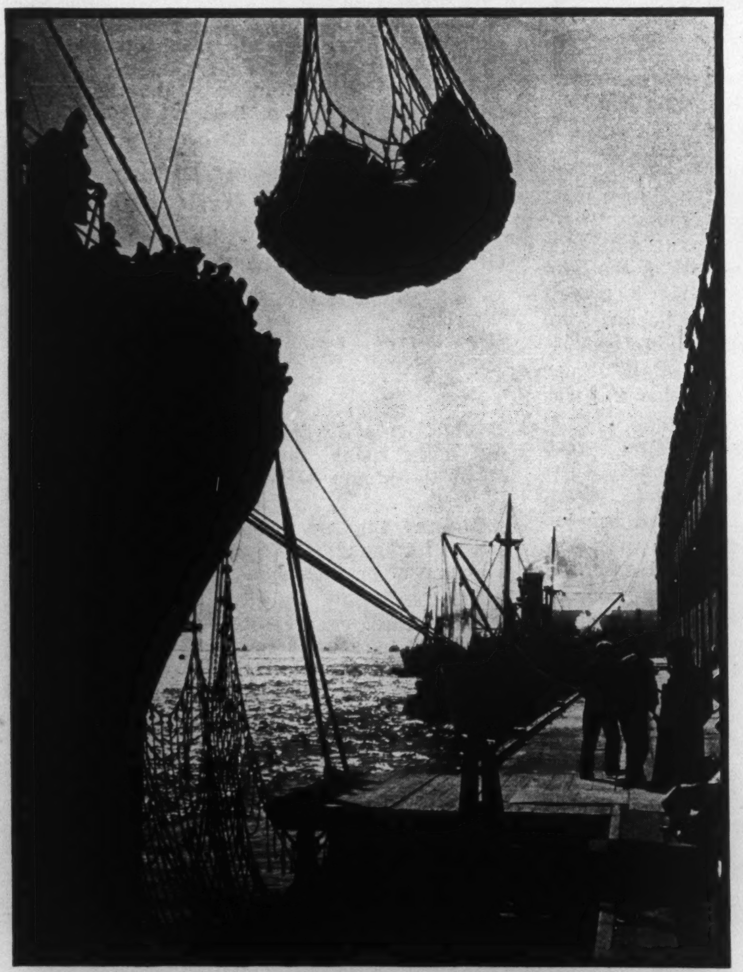
•

An Australian writer thinks that better housing "will help to bring reason and stability to many of those Australians who seem at times to be lost to reason and stability from a political point of view." Sure, a man with a good home is less likely to blow the roof off.

"Round-up" by Harry Rowed, National Film Board photographer, took second prize at third Chicago International Salon of Photography.

Ronny Jacques' "Dawn on the Alcan" is one of the Alaska Highway series.

"Road to Tokyo", another Ronny Jacques print, also taken for the Canadian Government during construction of the famed road.



"Midnight Sailing", view of Halifax harbour, by Nicholas Morant.

All in Day's Work for These Camera Men

THERE is scarcely a minute of the day when a National Film Board photographer somewhere in Canada, is not pointing the lens of his still camera at something or somebody, recording pictorially Canada's war program.

These men, among the nation's finest photographers, take thousands of pictures yearly, many of them appearing in newspapers, magazines and other publications. The photographers cover a story with their cameras much as a reporter covers a story with his typewriter or a feature writer with his pen. They are particular about their pictures, with the result that practically every print is worth looking at.

Recently, three National Film Board photographs found their productions given high honor at the third Chicago International Salon of Photography, one of the continent's outstanding photographic exhibitions. Harry Rowed had all four prints he submitted accepted for hanging, one of them winning second award; Nicholas Morant had three of the four submitted accepted, two winning honorable mention, and Ronny Jaques had three of his four accepted.

There were 1707 prints submitted to the Chicago Salon from all over the world. Of that number, 293 were accepted, 12 of them from Canada. Of that dozen Canadian prints, 10 were the products of National Film Board photographers, all but two taken on routine war assignments with no thought given at the time they were made to salon or exhibition.

"Geronimo", taken by Harry Rowed at Ft. Benning, Georgia.

"Inferno", dramatic shot in a steel mill, was one of series on Canada's war plants, by Ronny Jacques.

"Baptism of Fire", taken at a Canadian army battle drill school by Nicholas Morant won honorable mention at the Chicago Show.

"Amphibious Warfare", done by Morant on a routine war assignment at Vernon, B.C., also got a mention.

Will War Touch the World's Tiniest Republic?

This "costume piece" army of barely 1,000 men serves Europe's oldest and smallest republic.

By Henry M. Kent

SHORTLY after Italy's surrender, swastika-painted armored cars were rumbling over the frontier bridge of tiny San Marino. Entirely surrounded by Italy, and situated south of Marshal Rommel's Spezia-Bologna-Ravenna defence system, the strategic position of Sam Marino was too important to be overlooked by the Nazis.

The German invaders must have been taken aback. On San Marino's main square, called Piazza della Liberta, they found a statue of Liberty; in the old Palazzo del Governo there was a bust of Abraham Lincoln; in the office of San Marino's Secretary of the Republic there were paintings of Presidents Hayes and Garfield. Twenty years after the advent of Fascism and 10 years after Hitler's rise to power, the citizens of San Marino were unshaken believers in democracy. On September 15, they met to elect their republican leaders, as they had done for the past 1,600 years.

San Marino is Europe's smallest, oldest republic and its greatest political curiosity. Smaller than Manhattan Island, with an area of 38 square miles and 14,500 inhabitants, with an army of 950 soldiers and 39 officers guarding the 24-mile boundary, this nation has preserved its freedom and democratic way of life since the fourth century A.D. It was founded by the Christian hermit Marinus, a stonecutter from the Dalmatian island or Arbe who fled the persecution of Rome's inquisitors. In the desolate isolation of the Apennines, Marinus set up a sanctuary of freedom. His maxim, "We do not want an inch of others' lands and we will not give up an inch of ours" has been the secret of San Marino's centuries-old independence.

IN 1849, the great Italian patriot Garibaldi found refuge in San Marino. A powerful Austrian army stopped at the gates of the tiny country. In the early Fascist days, many Italian liberals and anti-Fascists found sanctuary in the four villages of San Marino. Recent reports from Italy indicate that Fascist bigwigs have now tried to escape there. But they didn't stay long. Sammarinese officials informed them that the republic has extradition treaties with Belgium, Holland, Great Britain and the United States.

Mussolini managed, in nine long years, to place some of his admirers on San Marino's Great Council. After the downfall of Il Duce it took the people of San Marino only nine short days to kick the Fascist sympathizers out of all positions.

San Marino is governed by a "Great Council" of 60 members elected by popular vote. Two members are appointed every six months as Regents (*Capitani Reggenti*) to exercise executive power.

Since policing would be a difficult problem, what with all inhabitants related to one another, the Sammarinesi have always hired a handful of carabinieri from Italy. For similar reasons, they call in judges and lawyers, when the need arises. Twice a year, on September 15, and March 15, the old bell announces the beginning of the general election on Piazza della Liberta. The vote is cast by ballot in front of the Government Building. Everybody can become a member of the Council. Anybody can enter the Palazzo del Governo of San Marino at any time. The Regents are not getting paid for their honorary work; all they get is the equivalent of $30 "for clothes."

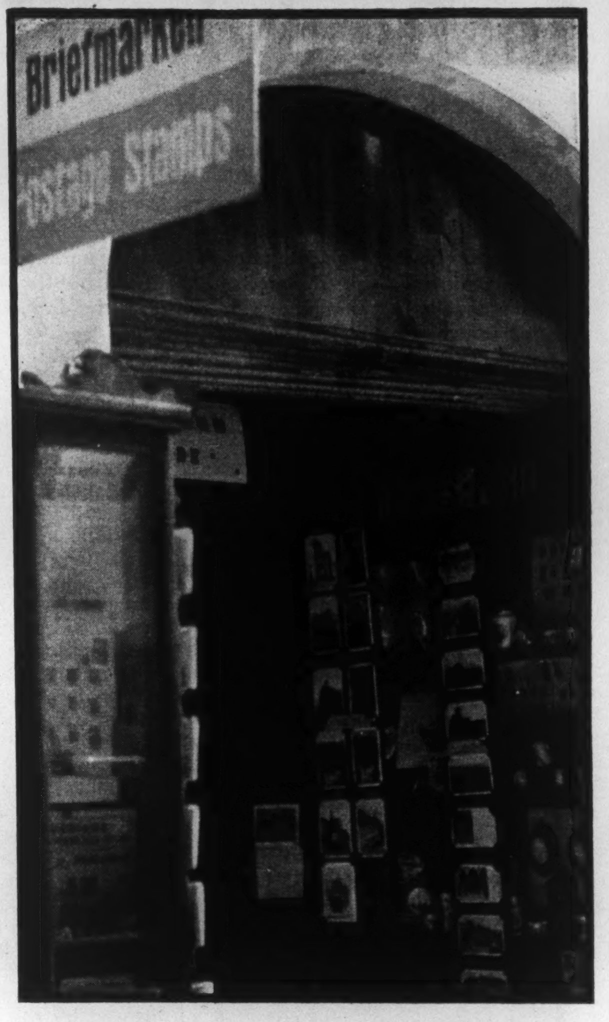
San Marino's budget could well be the envy of Canadian taxpayers. Revenue and expenditure are balanced at six million lire. There is no public debt.

IN SAN MARINO, little has changed since the Middle Ages. The oval-faced, black-eyed Sammarinese peasants raise cattle, the women manufacture some silk, the younger men work in stone quarries and ship San Marino's famous gray stone to Italy. Nobody is rich and no one starves. They live in massive stone buildings, go to church; they have several elementary schools and a high school, a theatre, a museum, a hotel.

When Mussolini showed designs on San Marino, the people retorted by unveiling, on July 4, 1937, a bust of Abraham Lincoln, in the presence of the American Ambassador to Italy. Italy tried to force San Marino to declare war on the Allies in 1940, and on the United States after Pearl Harbor. Threats and cajolery were alike useless. The people sang their national anthem, a quaint unmartial air, and then quietly went home again.

Their official motto is "Libertas." Back in the thirteenth century Pope Boniface VIII made an inquiry. "What did the citizens of San Marino mean by liberty?" They answered, "It means that we belong to ourselves, that we owe no homage to anyone, but only to the Master of all things."

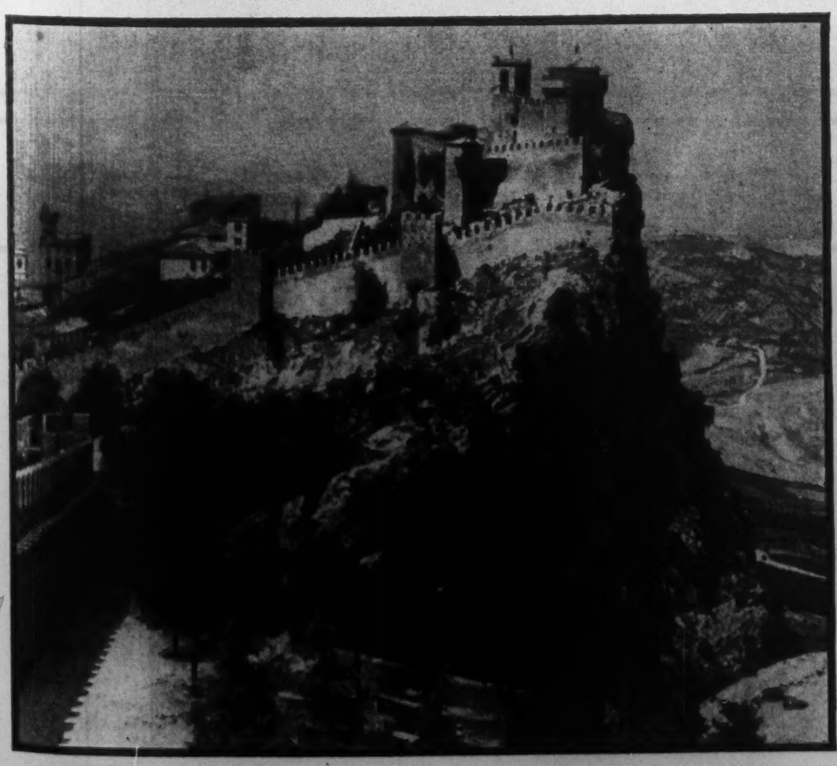
This definition of liberty still stands. In 1943, San Marino's motto still is "Libertas."



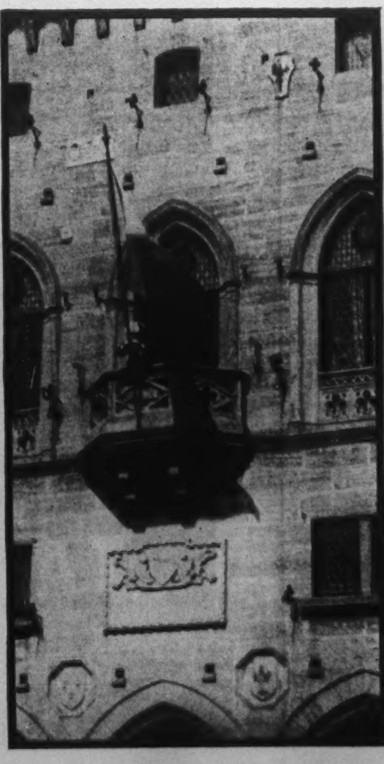
San Marino's stamps are sought by collectors, hence its nickname, "Postage Stamp Republic."

A sleepy corner at mid-day in the Lower Town. Streets are deserted for noon is siesta time.

Being a "Regent" in San Marino is largely a "dress-up" job, so they get $30 for clothes.



Most of the tiny republic is right on the mountain side. San Marino Castle with its bird's-eye view of the Apennines tops a lofty crag.



Hoisting the Republic's flag at the Palazzo del Governo.

In San Marino and this ancient monastery in the Upper Town little has changed since the Middle Ages. Will the rumblings of war intrude now?

The Japanese Controversy Is Reviving Liberalism

By L. McL. ATKINSON

One good thing, says Mr. Atkinson, rose out of the recent disfranchisement of the Japanese in Canada. This was the vigorous campaign which was carried on against the measure, giving evidence that a strong liberal spirit still survives with Canadians.

In reviewing this campaign, the writer notes that the Japanese clause slipped through the Commons without the public generally being aware that it was being passed, and he criticizes the daily press for substantially ignoring the issue.

NOW that the legislation depriving Canadian citizens with Japanese blood of their Canadian franchise without inquiry into their behavior has been finally passed, it is worth while to review the campaign which was carried on against it, and which, while unsuccessful, was one of the most encouraging evidences of the survival of a liberal spirit that the country has presented in a long time.

As originally adopted in the Commons, the Bill disfranchised "any person whose racial origin is that of a country at war with Canada" if such person were disqualified in any Canadian province. While as matters stand at present this would have applied only to Japanese, since Japanese are the only persons disfranchised by reason of race in any Canadian province, it made it possible for future legislation by any province to disqualify all Germans, Austrians, Italians and several other nationalities, including Finns. Nobody, however, was concerned to disfranchise anybody except the Japanese, so it required no great courage on the part of the Senate to limit the disfranchisement to classes already disfranchised by a province, that is to say the Japanese alone.

But even this limited disfranchisement was not passed in the Senate without a good deal of vehement protest. It must be remembered that the Bill got through the Commons before anybody was aware of what was going on, since it was in the main a Bill setting up machinery for polling the troops in the next general election, and nobody outside knew that the Japanese disfranchisement was included in it until it had been actually passed by the lower House. The debate in that House included scarcely any reference to the clause in question. By the time it reached the Senate, however, its purport was known, and a great number of protests flowed in from all sorts of sources.

Clause Buried in Bill

The inadequacy of the debate in the Commons was due in part to the fact that the contentious item was one short paragraph in a Bill of 27 pages, mainly devoted to entirely different matters. It was also helped by the lack of copies of the measure.

The Bill purports to be the recommendations of the Special Committee on the Dominion Elections Act, 1938 (Armed Forces), but that committee's report (No. 50 Votes and Proceedings of the House of Commons of Canada, Ottawa, Friday, April 28) nowhere mentions what later became section 5 of the War Services Electors Bill.

The press substantially ignored the issue. No paper mentioned the matter while it was before the House of Commons. When the Bill had passed the Commons, and was just coming before the Senate, the Toronto *Star*, on June 21, printed an excellent editorial, and later also printed a number of letters protesting against the legislation.

While not giving any editorial comment on the matter, the Toronto *Globe and Mail* carried a number of attacks against the disfranchisement in its columns. On Monday, June 27, it reported, under the heading "Pastor Scores Move to Bar Japanese Vote", the denunciation made by Rev. R. C. Chalmers on the preceding Sunday. It also reported the unanimous vote by which the Toronto East Presbytery of the United Church of Canada passed a resolution requesting the Dominion Government and Senate to nullify the Bill.

While the Bill No. 135 was still pending before the Senate, masses of wires, petitions, letters were sent to Ottawa. One of the strongest cases was made in a brief submitted by the Japanese Canadian Committee for Democracy. It was written by its Chairman, Mr. Roger Obata. It attacks the legislation on seven different grounds, pointing out, among other things, that the amendment to the Elections Act was a dangerous precedent not conducive to the welfare of Canada, that it was an unwarranted deprivation of the political rights of Canadian citizens, that it was contrary to the expressed governmental policy with respect to the geographical dispersion of persons of Japanese race in Canada, that it was contrary to the wishes of a large part of public opinion in Canada, and that it was generally contrary to British justice, and the expressed war aims of the United Nations. But perhaps its strongest point was that the measure was unconstitutional. It argues that if one province disfranchises any enemy race the whole race would be disqualified with respect to Dominion elections in the rest of the provinces of Canada. Conversely, if in the case of persons of Japanese race, B.C. were to remove the restrictions against persons of Japanese race, the whole effect of the provision would be nullified. This would mean an abdication of the sovereign powers of the Dominion Parliament, since it would leave the decision as to who could vote in a Dominion election all over Canada to a single province, and was, therefore, contrary to the provisions of the B.N.A. Act.

Inter-Church Petition

Another very strong petition was wired to Ottawa by the following members of the National Inter-Church Advisory Committee on the Resettlement of Japanese Canadians: Rev. Fr. A. E. McQuillen, Proctor of St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto; Canon W. W. Judd, Department of Social Service, Church of England; Rev. E. H. Johnson, Presbyterian Church of Canada; Rev. C. H. Schutt, Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec; and Dr George Dorey, United Church of Canada. They jointly protested against the disfranchisement of Canadian citizens of Japanese race now in process of satisfactory settlement outside of British Columbia. "The resentment aroused among these thousands of Canadian citizens," the wire reads, "who know no other home and who had hoped to live and die in this country and who by this bill will be left without nationality, will be shared by thousands of fair-minded Canadian citizens. We believe this undeserved disfranchisement of Canadian citizens will reflect on the honor of Canada long after the war has been won."

Many individual Toronto clergymen sent similar wires to Ottawa. For instance, Rev. James A. Finlay, Carlton Street United Church, drew up a petition which he submitted to his congregation after the Sunday service, thereby obtaining some 150 signatures. The petition asked Sen-

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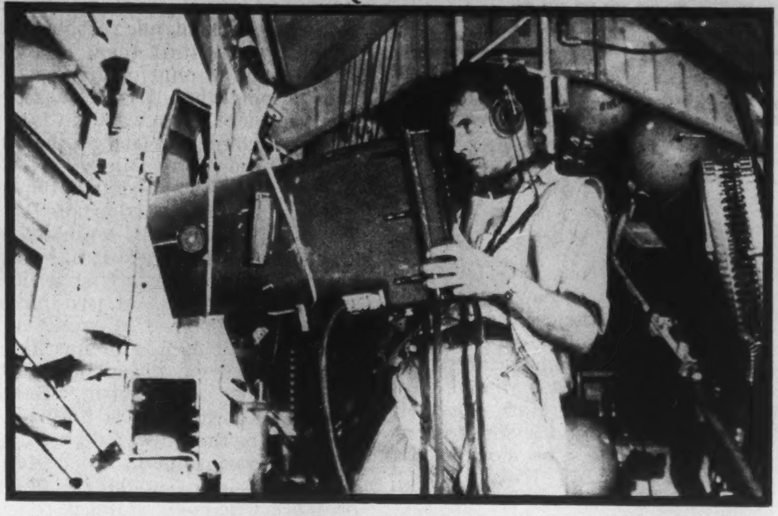
ators to do their utmost to prevent section 5 from becoming law.

To Senator King's claim that the disfranchisement was a security measure, Rev. F. W. L. Brailey, of Glebe Road United Church, had an answer. In his protest he mentions that "Mr. Stimson, the American Secretary of War, has officialy declared that 'the War Department has received no information of sabotage committed by Japanese during the attack on Pearl Harbor', and Mr. John Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, reported in terms still more emphatic and sweeping: 'There was no sabotage committed prior to December 7, on December 7, or subsequent to that date.' We are assured that in Canada a similar condition prevails on the part of Japanese Canadians."

Sunday, June 26, was officially observed as Race Relations Sunday, and many clergymen took the opportunity to denounce this most recent expression of race prejudice from the pulpit. Rev. G. C. Pidgeon, Bloor Street United Church, (who also sent a telegram to Ottawa), attacked the disfranchisement in his sermon; so did Rev. D. A. MacLennan in Timothy Eaton Memorial Church. Rev. R. C. Chalmers, Sherbourne Street United Church (who sent four wires to Ottawa) said that by adopting this measure we were becoming Hitler's disciples in spirit if not in fact. "The Japanese in Canada are no more responsible for the doings of Tojo than we are," he said. "Let our representatives in Ottawa know that the Christians of Canada demand Christian treatment of Japanese Canadians, many of whom are members of our Churches."



Aerial photography is playing a major part in the war in the Pacific. Each island to be taken from the Japanese must first be completely photo-mapped by big aerial cameras similar to the one in use here.

Other prominent clergymen in Toronto have expressed their indignation in the same vein. Rev. Gordon Domm, Bathurst Street United Church, could "hardly believe that such a monstrous implication would well-nigh be foisted upon us before we knew about it." He wondered how it could happen that the press, so well represented in Ottawa, had not done more to stir the public.

One of the clergymen who is best informed on the Japanese Canadian problem is Rev. George Dorey, of the Home Mission Board, United Church. He rem[illegible]ed that when he was in B.C. [illegible]ught it significant that the Chinese, who were, on the whole, hostile towards the Japanese, realized that the steps taken against the latter were obviously inspired by pure race prejudice, and that the Chinese, therefore, sided with the Japanese in common indignation, knowing that they might well be next on the list.

Can't Serve in Armed Forces

The National Young Men's Committee of the Y.M.C.A. sent a very strong letter to the Prime Minister pointing out that the only means by which the Japanese Canadians could qualify to exercise the franchise, i.e. by having served in the armed forces, has been denied to them in practice through the refusal of the Army, Navy and Air Force generally to accept for active service any person of Japanese race.

The President of the Board of Directors of the Toronto branch of the Y.W.C.A. has also protested; similarly the Labor Youth Federation, the United Church Young People's Council, the Toronto Quakers' Association, the Negro Youth Association of Toronto, the Labor Progressive Party, the Fellowship for a Christian Social Order, the Civil Liberties Association of Toronto, and the Youth Conference of four denominations held at McMaster University in Hamilton, have all sent their protests to Ottawa. On the day the Bill was passed by the Senate Commitee the provincial secretary of the CCF in British Columbia announced his party's protest against the measure.

In the Senate there was a brief but admirable debate on a motion by Senators Bench and Lambert to delete the disfranchisement section, in which Senators Cairine Wilson and Murdock also upheld the liberal case. Only nine Senators voted for the deletion of the clause, these four and Senators Duff, Euler, Hushion, MacLennan, Michener, while thirteen voted against it. It should be added that the clause had already been limited so as to apply to existing disfranchisement laws only, so that the B.C. law against the Japanese is the only one which is thus extended to nation-wide coverage. No other enemy races can be disfranchised as a result of future provincial action, and the disfranchisement is limited to the period of the war and six months thereafter.

The episode shows that there is a good solid body of liberal opinion in the country, but that it is easily caught napping by astute parliamentarians who can smuggle unexpected items into an apparently inoffensive Bill. It also seems to suggest that the press is not as alert as it might be to what is going on in Parliament, though the inability to obtain copies of important Bills until after second reading may be a contributing factor.

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THE OTTAWA LETTER

These Taxation Experts Are a Pretty Tough Kind of People

By G. C. WHITTAKER

FEW would deny that Mr. Ilsley has been a pretty good wartime Minister of Finance. If the main criterion of quality is to be achievement in extracting money from the people with which to finance the war he must rank as a superior Minister of Finance. This, of course, is not the principal measure of Mr. Ilsley's quality. Important as it is, his extraction of something more than some one else in his shoes might have extracted is not of as much consequence from the standpoint of the broad national interest as his accomplishment in saving the country from inflation and in safeguarding the exchange position. In these things he has done a bang-up job, even though some of the credit must be reserved for his highly resourceful and skilful advisers, and the Prime Minister has been remiss in not procuring for him the recognition of at least a CMG.

But it has been his performance as a fearless and thoroughgoing imposer of taxation that has impinged most directly on the people, and without any design of detracting from the honor that is due him we think it is time attention was called to a minor blot on his record. In his recent budget speech he inferentially acknowledged its presence, but not, we suggest, with sufficient contrition. He was much too casual in admitting it, too complacent about the effect of it, too careless and unhurried about erasing it.

Tax Injustices

The blemish on Mr. Ilsley's performance is due to his reversal, in its adaptation to taxation, of the ancient maxim that it is better that several guilty persons should go unpunished than that one innocent person should be punished unjustly. In order that none should escape his full share of taxation he has been content that many should bear more than their just share. Seeing no way to avoid letting some taxpayers off too lightly without penalizing others, he has not hesitated to impose undeserved penalties. Time and again we have listened to him in budget debate seek to justify this course. Always it seemed to savor somewhat of cult fanaticism. We knew he had been primed by his unfeeling experts—and professional taxationists are, you know, a kind of international cult. Their unswerving urge is to get all the traffic will stand, regardless of the harm that may be done in the process.

But while the experts are initially responsible for what we regard as a fault in Mr. Ilsley's performance, they are to be blamed less, perhaps, for counselling injustice in pursuit of their cult aim—you can't, after all, expect fanatics to be other than fanatical—than for the failure of their expertness to find a way to avoid injustice without foregoing anything of what was rightfully due to the Treasury. They have been and still are, on the face of the matter, something less than fully expert.

Consider some of the phases of taxation in which injustice has been acknowledged by the Minister of Finance and countenanced. There was the effect of the total income tax, including the compulsory savings portion now abolished, on certain incomes taking two-thirds of every dollar earned above the exemptions. There was the quite heavy penalty, now moderated, imposed on husbands whose wives had investment incomes just above the $660 exemption. There was the less widely felt but severe hardship and injustice, now corrected, of the taxation of income that had to be paid out in alimony or under separation awards or contracts. There was the hardship, now also removed, of the treatment for purposes of taxation of retiring allowances as income for a single year. There is, still unmodified, the imposition of full income tax on life annuities paid for out of income that has already borne the full tax. There is the hardship on individuals, to say nothing of the admitted detrimental effect on the national economy, of the double impact of income tax and succession duties on the estates of deceased shareholders in small or family businesses.

Mr. Ilsley, we repeat, has been overly complacent about these hardships and injustices. He has been fully aware of them, has received plenty of protests against them. But some of them he is only modifying or removing now when, it is to be assumed, the period of peak wartime taxation is approaching its end, and the others he only hopes to alleviate a year hence. He has abandoned the compulsory savings portion of the income tax not because, combined with the nonrefundable tax, it has worked the hardship of depriving a limited range of taxpayers of two-thirds of every dollar earned in excess of exemptions, but because it has had the effect of slowing production by contributing to absenteeism. But for this consideration, it is implied, the hardship to the few would have been allowed to continue in order that the maximum levy should be imposed on those who could stand it.

Belated Concessions

During these years when taxes have been a burden even for those who could best afford to pay them, the family in which the wife had an income of slightly over $660 has had inflicted on it the extra burden of the penalty of the husband being assessed as a single man and paying higher rates and losing the $150 tax credit allowed married men. Surely something should have been done about this before now. And surely something better could be done now than allowing the wife to preserve the status of the husband as a married taxpayer by turning over part of her income to the government as a gift. Allowing of alimony payments as deductions from income and the spreading of lump sum retiring gratuities over five years for purposes of taxation are belated concessions to simple justice which should have been made long ago and probably would have been made but for the willingness to have some suffer improperly in order that others might not escape.

For the other cases we have mentioned Mr. Ilsley's experts have been unable to find any kind of remedy and so he is going to turn them over to a special commission in the hope that the problems involved will be solved before his next budget. To our lay mind they do not appear to present such stupendous problems and we suspect that the reason the experts have done nothing with them is that same old willingness to let some suffer unjustly provided others do not escape the full penalty for having taxable income. In his highly academic and quite unrepentant discussion of the life annuity matter Mr. Ilsley admitted, presumably after consultation with the experts, that one major concern was the danger of letting the wealthy off. Rather than that any of the rich should escape the person of moderate income who has the ability and the prudence to use some of it to provide against old age is taxed twice on it, the first time when he receives it as original income and the second time when he gets it back in the form of an annuity. And unless he makes sure of spending the annuity as he receives it, it may be taxed a third time after he is dead through succession duties.

What appears to have brought the Minister of Finance to an attempt to do something through a commission is not regret over the miscarriage of justice and consequent hardship but worry about prejudice to the national economy through absorption of the capital of small businesses in the double incidence of income tax and succession duties on the estates of owners of these businesses. Mr. Ilsley wants these businesses to survive for the sake of the national income which fills his vaults. Perhaps that is even why he proposes to make the solution he hopes to get from the special commission retroactive to cases now standing for review by the revenue authorities.

It must be awful to be as cold-blooded as a Finance Minister and his experts school themselves to be.

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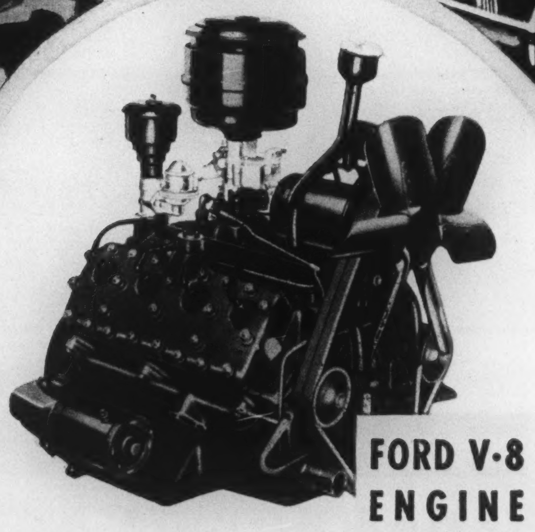

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LARGEST PRODUCERS OF MILITARY VEHICLES IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Let's Have Long Range Food Planning Now

By EDWARD MURRAY

The chaotic state of the occupied countries after the defeat of the Axis will present to the United Nations a truly epoch-making opportunity of altering age-old agricultural programs in order to attain the ideal of Freedom from Want. It is an opportunity the United Nations must be ready to seize, for it will pass quickly.

DURING the past year the glaring spotlight of world interest has lit up every development and every rumor concerning the plans of many United Nations world organizations. Speculations concerning the new League of Nations, international monetary plans, U.N.R.R.A., the War Crimes Commission, are the order of the day. When Lord Beaverbrook meets Adolph A. Berle Jr. in London, the press of the world is filled with possible plans for international civil aviation, and shrewd guesses at what went on in secret meetings are printed in many languages around the globe.

This is as it should be. But in the meantime, a group of men who have been working on as great a problem as any of these, have been largely passed over. This group—representing 44 United Nations—is the Interim Food Commission, and their job has been to produce a constitution for a United Nations organization on food and agriculture which will guide international plans in his field for many decades to come.

For all the United Nations this draft constitution is an important document; for Canada it may provide one of the stoutest supports for the Canadian economy in the post war.

Following the United Nations Conference at Hot Springs, Virginia, during May of last year, the Interim Food Commission was set up. Each of the United Nations had the right to appoint a member to the commission, and it was headed by L. B. ("Mike") Pearson, the genial, hard-working minister-counsellor in Canada's embassy at Washington.

Work on the constitution began immediately, and in January of 1944, Mr. Pearson was able to announce that a draft was prepared. Then the long process of submitting the draft to each of the 44 nations for approval began. This process is now nearing conclusion, and it is expected that the approved constitution will soon be made public.

Raise World Standards

No one can say yet what sort of a permanent body is being proposed by "Mike" Pearson's interim commission. But it is no secret that the delegates who met at Hot Springs had in mind an organization which would attempt to raise world standards of living and straighten out quirks in world agriculture *after* the war was over. The work of relief was to be left to another United Nations organization—the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, which was organized at Atlantic City five months after the conference at Hot Springs. The men who met at Hot Springs in May, 1943, concerned themselves with economic crop programs, with buffer stocks and peacetime nutritional levels, assuming that the permanent organization would not enter the field until UNRRA had moved out—probably not for many months after the war.

World relief and rehabilitation as it was viewed at the time of the Hot Springs conference fell into three clear divisions: First, the period immediately after invasion, when relief and rehabilitation operations would be handled by allied military governments set up by the invading armies. This phase was expected to extend for perhaps six months after liberation of a country. During the second period, UNRRA would provide the relief necessary to prevent mass starvation, and carry out only the most essential measures for putting liberated countries in a position where they could support themselves. Best estimates placed the length of this phase at about 18 months or two years. Finally there was to be a third period, which might last for many decades, when the permanent United Nations organization on food and agriculture would attempt to bring about a balanced world food production system. Since in this third period the United Nations must deal with long range aspects of world food planning, it was felt that practical operations of the permanent organization which would function during this period might well be left until the war had finally ended.

It is becoming clear now, however, that the relief of a country cannot be separated from its rehabilitation in so neat a fashion. It is now plain that there must be a good deal of overlapping among these three organizations and there will probably be times when at least two of them will be in the field simultaneously.

So far as the Allied Military Government and UNRRA are concerned, it will be important that UNRRA agents enter the field before the military have left in order to gain experience and to learn what relief facilities they will be expected to provide. It will be even more important that agents of the permanent organization come into the field at least as soon as the first crop has been harvested.

The job of a permanent organization will be to place world food patterns on an economic basis. There can be little question that vital changes in world system of food production are needed, but unless the changes are made immediately after the occupied countries are liberated the opportunity may vanish.

Paternalism Resented

In attempting to alter patterns of food production the permanent organization will be dealing with peasants who feel that there is something sacred about the traditional way of doing things. Tradition is difficult to combat, and it is only in time of economic upheaval that a peasant can be persuaded to change his way of life.

After the time of chaos has passed there is always a reaction; there is an inclination to return to the old way of doing things. There is a

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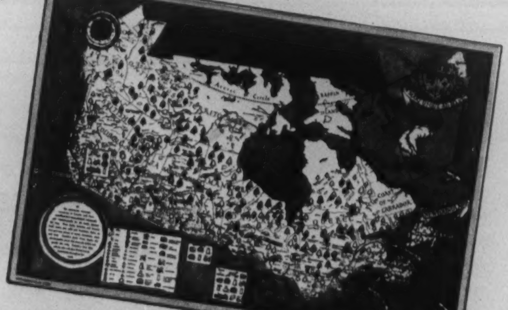

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recrudescence of national pride which manifests itself as a resentment of advice or direction from strangers.

The experience of the American Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation in North Africa, and AMG in Italy has been that while liberators are at first received with open arms and their suggestions enthusiastically taken up, very shortly the presence of strangers directing the country's economy begins to be resented.

American journalists in Algiers have reported resentment against U.S. troops in North Africa. The first burst of enthusiasm with which the American forces were greeted soon diminished as Frenchmen began to wonder whether the liberating Americans were not, after all, intruders on French soil. The French resented Allied attempts to organize indolent North African cities as invasion headquarters; the Americans felt that the French were playing politics and holding up the liberation of the beloved land which they talked so much about. The great part of this friction disappeared as the French Committee of National Liberation began to assume a larger role in United Nations councils, and Allied troops stationed in North Africa threw themselves into the bitter fighting in Italy, But when the Allied Military Government began to function in Italy, it made a point of keeping discreetly in the background, working through local civil governments wherever possible.

This very human resentment of direction from outsiders will complicate the work of any permanent organization on food and agriculture which comes along after the tumult is over, and war-weary people have begun to sink back into their old ways. Strangers, no matter how benevolent, who show up at that time and try to change the traditional pattern, are bound to run into trouble.

Nutrition vs. Tradition

For thousands of years European agriculture has been built on a basis of national self-sufficiency. Fear has caused each European country to strive always to be ready for a long siege. This desire to produce within the country all the food required has resulted in food production patterns which are uneconomic, and from the nutritional point of view, wretched.

Europe before the war was estimated to be able to supply 90% of her food requirements. This estimate was made by German experts who meant to say that Europe could produce 90% of the food necessary to keep Europeans from starving. In other words, in a Europe which attempts to be self-sufficient, some Europeans must starve quickly if all Europeans are not to starve slowly. The Nazis have encouraged the myth of European self-sufficiency. It is implicit in the phrase "festung Europa". But at the same time they carried out plans to ensure that when European imports were cut off by war, the inevitable drop in nutritional standards would hit the conquered countries, not Germany.

If the agriculture of Europe were properly organized there would be much emphasis on the growing of vegetables, live stock and the production of milk, with a consequent decrease in production of such foods as wheat and sugar. In Bulgaria, for example, two-thirds of the cultivated land is taken up by grain crops. In Roumania milk production allows only about 30 gallons per capita per annum—a seriously inadequate amount, and at the same time Roumania exports 20% of her wheat. Mussolini insisted on producing wheat, a crop for which most of Italy is unsuitable, even though the cost was three to four times what it would have been to import it.

More Wheat-Growing

The Germans have intensified the grain-growing pattern in the countries which they seized. Before the war Greece, for example, had a diversified agriculture, imported 40% of her food. Three per cent of the land of Greece used to produce a fine type of tobacco for export which brought in enough income to buy more wheat than could be produced by all the rest of the country. Now the Germans have turned all of Greece over to wheat-growing, and the whole Greek people is near to starvation. About half the population is saved from that fate only by the 15,000 tons of wheat a month which is received from Canada.

Present-day Greece is an extreme case, but almost any country in Europe will furnish an example of depressingly low nutritional standards caused by a desire for self-sufficiency which in turn is based on a fear of attack. Countries grow crops for which they are wholly unsuited, and which could be more cheaply imported, just so they will not have to depend on anyone else.

If the agricultural programs of European countries could be placed on a sound economic pattern it would not only raise the standard of health throughout the continent, but would be a deterrent to future wars, because no country would then be completely self-sufficient.

Before the war there was an estimated surplus farming population of 14,500,000 in Eastern Europe—a constant threat to the stability of continental peace, easy prey for demagogues who could convince them that what they needed was more living space. A swing to such labor-demanding types of agriculture as the raising of poultry, livestock, vegetables and fruits would absorb many of these people.

Canada in World Plans

A change in the food production pattern would also give a stimulus to industry. Great quantities of new farm equipment would be necessary, irrigation and electrification schemes would have to be introduced, swamps and forests could be reclaimed and the farmer would be able to buy articles hitherto beyond his reach. Also the possibility of producing crops for industrial use, at least until the outbreak of war, had been given little consideration in central and south eastern Europe.

There are few countries which stand more to gain from a reorganization of world agriculture on functional lines than Canada. Wheat and other grains can be produced much more cheaply by modern mass production methods on the Canadian prairies than in Europe. For many European countries, importing Canadian wheat is cheaper than raising it themselves. Yet there have been times when Canadian wheat, instead of assuming its proper position as a boon to mankind, has been a headache to Canadians. If the countries of the continent of Europe alone were to produce the foods for which they are best suited, there would be no difficulty in putting Canadian wheat surpluses to the use for which they were intended.

It is true that the production of even the most economically suited crops will not alone end the world's agricultural ills. Many measures necessary to the attainment of a stable world agriculture will have to wait the end of the war. International agreement must be reached on the reduction of tariff barriers, on the establishment of buffer stocks of food to guard against lean years, on international currency stabilization plans.

There will be a chance to work out the trade treaties and the currency plans later on. But the opportunity which the United Nations will have during wartime and in the immediate postwar period of changing the farming and eating habits of centuries may never come again. A strong United Nations organization on world food and agriculture plans must be set up and prepared to go into action—soon.

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War Has Made Russia Conscious of Ersatz

By RAYMOND ARTHUR DAVIES

Industry in the Soviet Union has had to exercise great ingenuity to combat material shortages. Within the past few years numerous plants have been put into operation for the conversion of sawdust into alcohol, the manufacture of synthetic rubber, etc. But in addition to these processes with which we also have become familiar, the Russians have contrived original measures such as the use of brushwood and bullrushes as building materials.

Moscow.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT of considerable interest to the people of Canada in general and to our prohibition forces in particular was made in the Soviet Union on May 27. It reported the completion of the first section of four huge distilling plants to produce alcohol from the by-products of the lumber industry.

As far as your correspondent knows, this is the largest single Soviet utilization of the formerly despised ersatz for the production of materials basic to victory. When war began, in the Soviet Union as in Canada tremendous demands were placed on the food industry in connection with the output of alcohol essential for the production of synthetic rubber, gunpowders and other important materials. The only source of such alcohol before the war was grain and potatoes, but as the war went on and agricultural region after region was lost to the Soviet Union it became a matter of life and death to find substitutes for these essential food products. Then it was decided to have recourse to sawdust of which the Russians, as we in Canada, have a great deal.

The chemical process by which alcohol is obtained from sawdust is quite complicated and need not be gone into here. However, it is known that to produce one ton of alcohol it is necessary to use 8.3 tons of absolutely dry sawdust. But this permits the saving of 4.15 tons of grain or 15.6 tons of potatoes.

No More Grain for Alcohol

The four distilling plants when completely finished, will produce five million gallons of alcohol a year, saving nearly three million bushels of grain. The recently completed sections of the plants are producing at the rate of 1,600,000 imperial gallons per year and are expected to produce this quantity by the end of 1944. By the middle of 1945 the plants will be fully finished, and from then on it is expected, the Soviet Union will be relieved entirely of the need of utilizing grain and potatoes for the production of industrial alcohol.

It is interesting that in the utilization of what is essentially an ersatz material, the Soviet construction agency building the plants had recourse to ersatz building materials and succeeded in saving ten million rubles in construction work. This was done basically by substituting wood for iron and cement, and steel castings for non-ferrous metals.

The above cited example is only one of the many which can be found almost anywhere in the Soviet Union. In justifying the utilization of ever new materials, some of them of the traditionally ersatz character, A. Bertinov, Chairman of the Technical Council of the People's Commissariat of the Electrical Industry, recently wrote:

"The progress of technique is connected with the expansion of the sphere of utilization by man of various materials and with the discovery of ever newer qualities of these materials. Under conditions of the Patriotic War, all Soviet technical thought works in this direction with exceptional intensity, courageously solving problems presented by new materials and new sources of raw materials. The war has limited the possibilities of normal supply of many essential goods. It was necessary to discover quickly new and less strategic materials. One after another arose questions of their utilization and of discovery of such substitutes which would permit to develop war production without reducing quality."

As in America, such substitutes were first sought in connection with rubber goods and above all, in the electrical industry. Although the Soviet Union is not at war with Japan, the loss by Britain and Holland of their Pacific possessions, accompanied by the reduction or the complete cessation of rubber output, adversely affected Soviet industry in the same way as the industries of the United States, Canada and Britain.

But it was not only rubber that suddenly became a dangerously scarce material. In the same class were zinc, brass, tin, paraffin, tars, calico. The lack of only two of these materials forced Soviet industry at the beginning of the war to produce batteries of poor quality which endangered communications and blasting operations at the front. This compelled Soviet science to come to the rescue, and by the end of the first year of war a new type of battery was developed which, while producing greater amperage and voltage reduced the expenditure of zinc by half, of brass, tin and lead by nine-tenths, paraffin by 80 per cent, cardboard by 64 per cent. These "ersatz" batteries utilize vinyol which is easily produced by chemical means from such commonly available materials as water, air and coal.

The same plastic material is now widely utilized in the coating of electric cables. This incidentally, has permitted the reduction of essential operations in the production of cables from 17 to only three, and thus has sped up the output of this important war material used in every military operation.

Big Saving in Insulation

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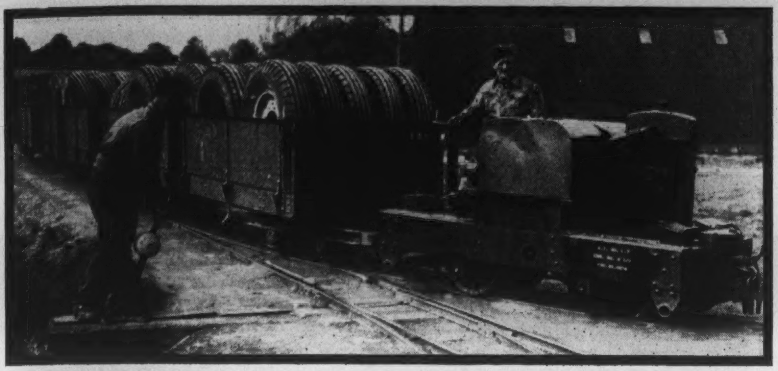

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has increased labor productivity by two to three times, reduced the consumption of fuel by 2,400 tons a year, economized 400 tons of rubber, 25 tons of paraffin, 1,800 tons of lead, and so on.

The main demand for substitute products came during the period of evacuation of industries from territories in danger of enemy occupation. The electrical industry alone at that time was able to obtain only 50 of the required 200 basic materials absolutely essential to production. If substitutes had not been found the whole industry would have undoubtedly collapsed with catastrophic consequences for the front. But science was able to solve some of the problems, and suggested the substitutes for 70 of the 150 missing materials. Thus, painted iron was substituted for bronze, steel for nickel, chrome steel for platinum anodes and so on.

But if substitutes became widely employed in the electrical and similar industries they found even wider application in construction.

On my way to Moscow from Baku some months ago, I met an engineer who told me a characteristic story of the construction man's headaches in wartime Russia.

"Just imagine," he said, "I was sent to this place and told: 'You must finish these hangars within eight weeks.' When I asked about the materials my chief simply shrugged his shoulders and said: 'That's up to you.' Well, a job's a job, and I decided to use my own ingenuity. There was no steel, so I and my fellow engineers agreed to use brick. But there weren't any bricks.

"But 70 miles away there was a brick plant standing idle because there was no coal to run it. You couldn't get coal because the railways were overloaded and there weren't enough coalminers in the newly re-opened mines nearby. So we sent a party of men to mine the coal, obtained a few railway cars, manned them with our own guards, loaded the coal ourselves, took it to the brick plant, had our own crews make the bricks, loaded the bricks into the now-empty railway cars and delivered them to the site of the job. That's how we got the work done. And if we had stuck to the precepts we learned in school we never would have had the hangars built."

Novel Methods

This is a common experience in the Soviet Union. The amount of ingenuity applied in construction is truly remarkable. It is true, some of the discoveries are not new for us. But the way they are applied and the way they are produced never ceases to have an element of novelty.

Take, for example, the Kharkov Bureau of Military - Industrial Construction headed by an engineer named Ginsburg. "If before the war," said Ginsburg recently, "someone had suggested that we use brushwood and bulrushes as basic building materials we would have laughed at him. But now we are actually utilizing these materials for building some of the less important factory structures. After all, there is no wood around the city, but there is plenty of brush and rushes."

For many years Kharkovites knew of the existence of a deposit of greenish clay near the city. But no one had ever thought that it had any industrial value. Now it has been found that this clay dried and ground can be made into good quality cement. In May 1944, this cement found its first application in the Soviet Union.

In Kharkov is located one of the Soviet Union's biggest plants, the Hammer and Sickle. It produced agricultural materials. It has shared the fate of all Kharkov plants. When the first construction brigade came to the plant after the Germans had been driven out all they saw were mountains of crushed steel, smashed stone and piles of rubbish. The question arose of what to do with all of this. It seemed that the simplest thing would be to cart it away as junk. Instead, however, the engineers in charge of reconstruction decided on another policy. "There is no junk," they said, "but there are building materials requiring special handling."

Savings in Time, Money

This was not as simple as it sounded, and the engineers began with the construction of a field laboratory in which they actually tested all the available materials. There was a mountain of broken cement. It was dried, then milled and then tested in construction. It was found to be as good as new.

It was impossible to import asphalt and timber. Crushed rock of which there was more than enough was substituted for the asphalt. There were no roofing materials but, on the other hand, there were thousands of burnt sheets of roofing iron. It seemed that it was no good for anything. But the chief of construction decided to patch the holes and as a result succeeded in obtaining enough roofing for 3,000 sq. yards.

The Scientific Research Commission which examined this Kharkov plant had come to the conclusion that most of it would have to be built completely anew. But the engineers supervising work on the job decided otherwise. For example, in one of the machine shops there were two steel beams serving as crane rails. These beams had been bent in the fire set by the Germans. Instead of replacing them with new beams the engineers heated and then straightened them out with huge jacks. The same jacks were used to lift the blown-up steel and concrete columns which held up the ceiling. The cracked cement was replaced by new pourings, and in some cases the steel reinforcing was strengthened by the welding of new steel bars.

It is interesting that the utilization of all these methods not only saved considerable sums of money but especially brought substantial savings in time which, under Soviet conditions, is much more important. For example, the foundry with some 8,000 cu. yards of space was rebuilt completely in 44 days, while the rolling mill was rebuilt in 22.

The amount of substitution and reconstruction going on in the Soviet Union is enormous. It is bringing to light the great reserves of native ingenuity possessed by the Russian people and it is paying dividends in increasing the fighting capacity of the Soviet Union on the road to final victory.

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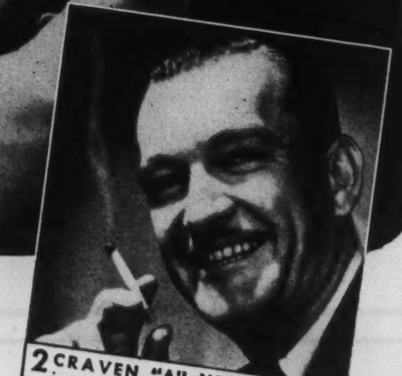

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THE HITLER WAR

Only the Ending of the War Can Now Halt the German Retreat

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

THE development of the German defensive crisis continued in a most gratifying manner throughout the past week. The Soviet exploitation of the break in the "Fatherland Line" has been so successful that in this short space of time the Battle of White Russia has become the Battle of Poland, and will in a few days become the Battle of Lithuania, in a fortnight, perhaps, the Battle of East Prussia.

If one wishes to put things in proportion this mighty development in the east must be placed well ahead of those in the Normandy bridgehead. Yet here, too, a notable success has been gained in the capture of Caen. If this can be exploited, then together with the general American advance in the western sector we will at last gain the room and the jump-off positions needed with which to launch our real battle of annihilation against the German armies in the theatre west of the Seine River.

The hold-up in Normandy can be attributed to three factors. The weather in June was the worst in a quarter of a century, and this bad luck considerably slowed our build-up over the beaches and robbed us, as Mr. Churchill has remarked, of the aid of the immense air power which we had built up for the purpose.

Then, along the western sector, from Carentan across the west coast of the Cherbourg Peninsula, marshy country has presented a difficult barrier to expansion, a barrier which it is clear now has always played a part in German plans to contain a landing on the peninsula. Thirdly, we have learned once again that when the Germans are given a few weeks to get set in a position they are mighty hard to shift.

They would not have had this chance had the weather been more favorable to our build-up and given our air power a better chance to hinder their concentration. It is to be hoped that we can now keep them sufficiently on the move to prevent them from again fortifying a strong ring around our still restricted bridgehead.

No Counter-Offensive

Still even in Normandy there is a heartening side. And that is the discovery that, with as much good fortune as they could hope for, the Germans have in five weeks been unable to mount a general counter-offensive. I think one may conclude from their overall position today, especially considering their great losses on three fronts during the past two months and their transport difficulties due to our bombing of rail communications and gasoline supplies, that they will never again in this war be able to deliver a major offensive.

For these reasons, and many more, Germany's position today is being confidently compared to that of August 1918, and Hitler's current series of conferences with his High Command with the Kaiser's of that date. Considering the rate of loss of German troops—and generals—the disastrous fuel situation, the inability to check the Russian Baltic drive, the threat of a great Russian offensive in South Poland, the failure to check the unfolding of our invasion in Normandy, and the Reich's complete inferiority in the air, it is hard to see any solution to the German defensive problem of this summer.

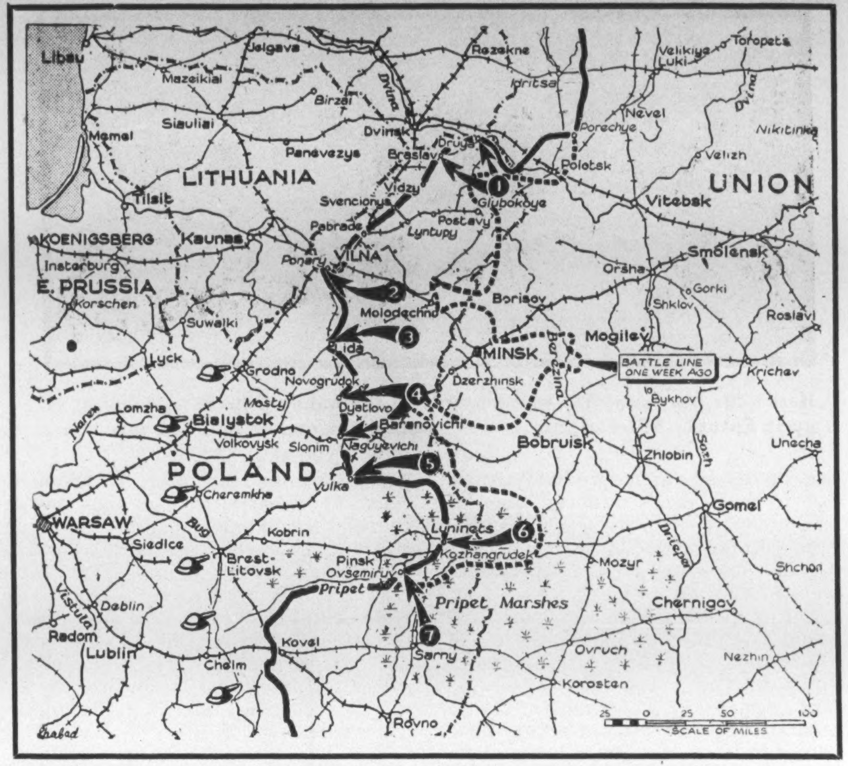
Perhaps one of the clearest indications of how far things have gone is Hitler's order that any officer heard discussing the advisability of surrendering is to be shot; and that retaliation is to be carried out against the families of those who do surrender.

On the eastern front, it is said that Hitler has at last ordered the retirement of his armies in Estonia and Latvia to cover East Prussia. It is very late for this move—one would think too late to be really effective. The double-track Dvinsk-Vilna railway which would have been so useful, has already been cut. Dvinsk itself has been deeply undercut by a drive into Lithuania, and will soon be useless as a rail traffic point, if not in Russian hands.

The Red Army is advancing swiftly on Kaunas, where it will cut the only other double-track line serving the Baltic States. That will leave two single-track lines of retreat, through Siauliai and Memel, while the Russians will be almost at the borders of East Prussia before the retreating Baltic Armies can get set there.

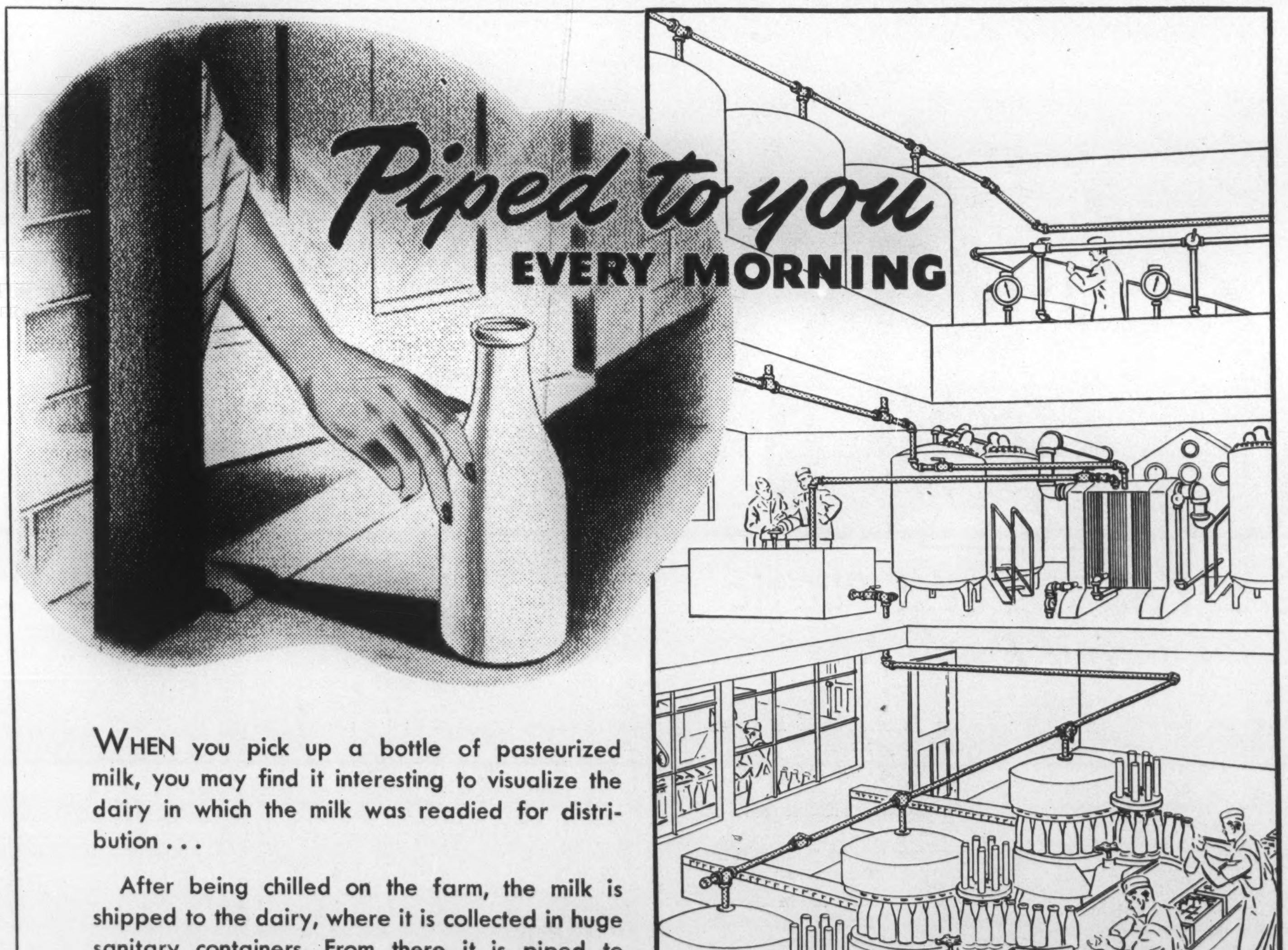
It should be noted, however, that the Germans can pull out many Baltic troops by sea, from the harbors of Tallinn and Riga, to Memel and Koenigsberg. One may expect, then, a rapid folding-up of the whole extended German Baltic wing, something which must have far-reaching consequences in Finland, to which the Germans have only just sent several divisions from Estonia, in a good exhibition of their present day-to-day patching dilemma.

The frontal threat to East Prussia from the Kaunas sector is, however, not the only one. With the forward sweep to Lida last weekend, the Russians are already hard upon Grodno, threatening to undercut the German position in East Prussia. And with their advance to the Bug River, 40 miles west of Kowel, they have established a dangerous threat to vital



During another week of sensational advance, the Red Army closed on Dvinsk (1), and broke into Vilna (2). At Lida (3) the Soviets were well on their way to Grodno. Seizing Novogrudok (4) and Vulka (5), they slanted their drive towards Brest. In the Marsh area they advanced to Kozhangrudek (6) and Ovsemiruv (7).

Map by New York Times



WHEN you pick up a bottle of pasteurized milk, you may find it interesting to visualize the dairy in which the milk was readied for distribution . . .

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Brest-Litovsk, along with Rokossovsky's army thrusting southwestward from Baranowicze.

With the fall of Brest-Litovsk, the way to Warsaw would be wide open, and the distance is only 100 miles. It seems likely that the Red Army in Southern Poland, with its offensive spring still uncoiled, will play a big part in the attack on Warsaw and the line of the Vistula.

One would naturally like to see our own armies in France advancing in a similar sweeping fashion, instead of yard-by-yard and mile-by-mile, as it has been so far. But it seems we will need to be patient for just a while longer. Given good weather in July, which ought reasonably to be expected after a bad June, and with Cherbourg soon in use, we will break out of the ring which the Germans have thrown about the bridgehead and get into a wider theatre where our forces, now so closely packed, will have room to manoeuvre, and the Germans will be unable to hold their defence lines with such troop masses.

Then things ought to go as they did in Italy after the hard-fought breakout battle. A battle comparable to that of White Russia, or of Rome, may well be fought out this side of Paris.

Yugoslav Developments

There is a good deal more than meets the eye in Yugoslav political developments, which have seen the formation of a coalition cabinet containing appointees of the King and of Tito; a refusal to recognize this new government by the prominent former Yugoslav Minister to Washington, Fotitch; and, it is said, a promise by Peter to allow a national plebiscite to settle the question of his return to Yugoslavia after the war.

While it has long been desirable that some sort of compromise should be worked out between the exiled Yugoslav group around King Peter and the resistance forces commanded by Tito within the country, the conclusion is inescapable that Tito's acceptance has been largely influenced by the disaster which his movement has recently suffered.

Details of this have not been widely published, but my information from both Turkish and Yugoslav sources is that the German *Prinz Eugen* Division, in its sudden onslaught against Tito's headquarters, aided by parachute troops, almost wiped out his staff and destroyed or dispersed his best formations. Tito himself is believed to have fled to Bari, where the new Premier Subasitch met him. The two then went to a Yugoslav island held by British forces so that their conversations could be held, as reported, "on Yugoslav soil". Now Tito is reported in London.

His movement, though it was probably never as big as propaganda made out, cannot have been so thoroughly broken up as some sources claim. Nevertheless, a remarkable transformation appears to have taken place in the Yugoslav internal situation, which again leaves General Mikhailovitch with the largest and best-organized group.

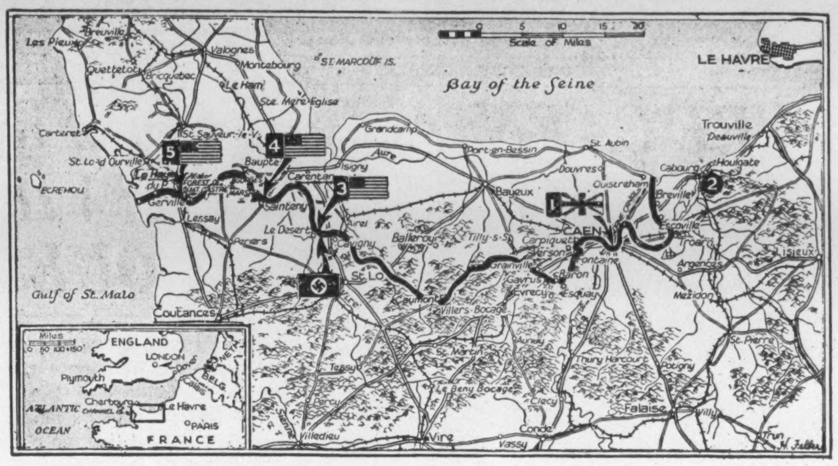
This factor makes the compromise achieved by Subasitch, upon the urging of the British Government, and apparently to satisfy Russian demands, which asserts Tito's leadership of all resistance forces in Yugoslavia and leaves Mikhailovitch quite out of consideration, incomplete and unsatisfactory.

Mikhailovitch, as Mr. Churchill admitted in his latest speech on the subject, still commands the allegiance of the greater part of the Serb nation, that is, of the people who were our brave allies throughout the last war and who staged the coup which assured resistance to Hitler in 1941. This is the background for the action of Minister Fotitch, supported by the entire staff of the Yugoslav Legation in Washington, in refusing to recognize the new government, "because it contained no real Serbs from Serbia, and does not represent the views of the great majority of the people of Yugoslavia."

Fotitch has not resigned, as he "could not submit his resignation to a government he does not recognize", but declares that he holds himself at the disposal of the National Committee which was set up by a congress held in Mikhailovitch's territory in January. He appears to have at least the moral support of the State Department behind him, as he had just finished conferring with Under-Secretary Stettinius before he made the statement, and earlier in the week Mr. Hull had said that it would be desirable if representatives of Mikhailovitch were included in the new government.

General de Gaulle's visit to Washington is over, and was apparently successful and amicable. Both sides showed admirable control, the General in suppressing for the moment his determined effort to have his National Committee recognized as the Provisional Government of France, and President Roosevelt and his State Department officials in subduing their long-nourished prejudice against this man whom they could no longer deny was the unchallenged leader of France today.

De Gaulle's visit to Ottawa will just miss the deadline for this article—unless something sensational should come out of it. But I am looking forward to meeting him, and seeing him in action there, and will report on that next week.



British and Canadian troops completed their long-delayed capture of Caen (1). The Germans, fearing a thrust towards le Havre, opened the flood-gates at Houlgate (2). In the west, American troops held at Cavigny (3), advanced to Sainteny (4), and captured La Haye du Puits (5).

Map by New York Times

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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Quebec Corporatists Think Their System Will Work in Democracy

By B. K. SANDWELL

THE great progress that has been made in the last few years in the province of Quebec by the idea of the corporatist organization of economic life raises some extremely difficult problems for the friends of Canadian national unity. This idea will play a large part in the coming Quebec elections. It has seized with great force upon the minds of many of the young intellectuals of French Canada, who incline to regard corporatism as the most promising means of economic reorganization with a view to the perpetuation of the French-Canadian culture. They are dissatisfied with the existing capitalism, in general because of its cycle of boom and depression, but more specially because they consider that it confers far too much power on the non-French-Canadian capitalist; and state socialism is abhorrent to them both as Catholics and because it seems workable only on a Dominion-wide scale.

Protestant Canadians have as a rule no interest in or knowledge of corporatism, which they viewed with suspicion in Spain and Portugal and with active distaste in Italy. It is not an exclusively Catholic system, and indeed some of its ideas were borrowed by the Nazis; but it seems to have grown up chiefly in Catholic countries and out of the great Encyclicals "Rerum Novarum" and "Quadragesimo Anno". It has several different forms, and the majority of its advocates in Canada (though not by any means all) are careful to repudiate the Fascist version of Italy and even the milder but still state-centralized variety in Portugal. They are convinced that it can be operated in the province of Quebec under the existing division of powers, but they realize that they must resist every effort to increase in the smallest degree the economic powers of the Dominion at the expense of the provinces. The more liberal of them maintain that their brand is not irreconcilable with political democracy. Prof. Maximilien Caron of the University of Montreal wrote in 1942 a very able little brochure on "The Corporative Organization in the Service of Democracy."

The liberal type of corporatism ("it cannot reasonably be likened to that of Italy," says Mr. Caron) combines two existing associations, the employers' association and the trade union, in a "corporation" upon which the state is to confer the necessary power to regulate the manner and extent of production, its attendant social conditions, the terms of employment, but all without undue interference with the law of supply and demand! A strong, and in the present writer's opinion misleading, accent is thrown upon the existing "professional organizations" of medicine, dentistry, the law etc. which possess a large power of self-discipline. It happens that in French the word *"professionnel"* can be applied equally to these occupations and to any other type of productive occupation, so that we may have a *"corporation professionnelle"* for codfishing or the manufacture of shoes. But there is no real similarity between the two classes. The medical profession has no capitalist and no wage-earner.

Essentially Catholic

But much more serious than this is the fact that the new type of organization is envisaged by its Quebec advocates as essentially Catholic in character. It is very widely held by the corporatists—who, let it be repeated, regard corporatism as a means for perpetuating a definitely Catholic, as well as French-Canadian culture—that a Catholic in Quebec should not belong to any but a Catholic trade union. This view creates no particular trouble, except rivalry between unions, so long as the union is a voluntary organization, and has only such power as the strength of its membership gives it; but it can obviously cause a great deal of trouble when the union becomes part of a corporation empowered by the state to regulate the operations of the industry. Yet there is no doubt as to the conviction of the Quebec corporatists that the corporations must be fundamentally and necessarily Catholic; and where the Protestant or Jewish or freethinking capitalist or worker comes into the picture it is hard to see.

"May it be," says Father Richard Arès, S.J., in another of the E.S.P. pamphlets, "that our Catholic trade unions (*syndicats*) shall succeed in developing in their members the same spirit as the Portuguese corporations are already tending to develop in theirs!" I hasten to add that Father Arès proceeds to define this spirit only in terms of social justice and social charity, prudence, temperance and regard for the general national (meaning provincial) good. Nevertheless his trade unions remain Catholic trade unions, and in course of time the associations of employers are clearly expected to become more and more Catholic associations of employers, and the present entirely secular nature of the economic organization—which alone makes it possible for capitalists and workers of all kinds of religious views to function together with a minimum of friction—will have completely disappeared.

I do not myself share the confidence of the moderate corporatists of Quebec that the corporatist system can be carried on in conjunction with political democracy. It has not been so carried on in any country in the past, and it has usually been employed as a means of establishing a dictatorial form of government. Most French-Canadian writers, including the very liberal-minded Abbé Maheux, admit that the instinct for democracy is not strong among French-Canadians, who were accustomed to a highly authoritarian government under French rule and were attracted to democracy, chiefly as a means of getting into their own hands the control of affairs in Quebec, and not because of devotion to the principle. The Bloc Populaire party lays great stress on the weakness of the democratic system due to the influence of party campaign funds from high finance—the same criticism as the Socialists offer, but with a different remedy. The Bloc is running a definitely corporatist campaign, promising, in the words of Alphonse Lamy, one of its candidates, the utmost possible assistance to "workers' syndicates, farmers' co-operatives, professional associations" which are so many *"elements pre-corporatifs"* (the political term for whatever paves the way for the corporatist organization). A considerable part of the clergy, without admitting any political tie-up, is campaigning for the same cause. Whatever the result of the coming election, the campaign will continue, and will raise great problems for the future.

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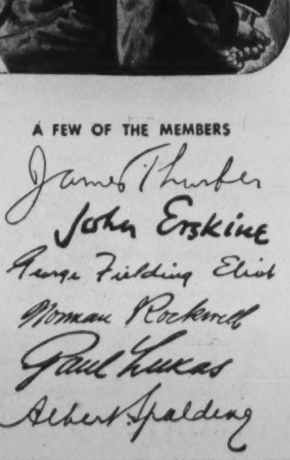

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PLACES IN THE NEWS

Our Army's Road in Normandy is One of Architectural History

By MAJOR A. E. PRINCE

RADIO broadcasters tell us of sturdy church towers in Normandy used by hostile male and female snipers, and they "tune in" on a Sunday Mass celebration in a fine old edifice attended by French-Canadian and other United Nations invading troops as well as native Norman farmers clad in severely simple church attire—while the guns are heard roaring nearby! During this Normandy campaign, our boys are indeed not only marching "on the road to victory"; they are marching down the path of architectural history.

As they cross over from, say, the nave to the aisle in one of these churches, they may be walking out of one period of architecture, the Norman, and into another, the Gothic. As, before very long, they will be marching out of Normandy into the Paris region of the *Ile de France*, they will be walking out of Normandy, the original home of the austere, solid Norman style, and into that of the birthplace of the pointed, decorated, daring Gothic style, both of which spread over most of western civilization. They will recall their own home churches of (Norman or Gothic models) far away.

Sir Walter Scott has pithily phrased the difference between the Norman and Gothic styles as follows:—

"In Norman strength that abbey frown'd,
With massive arches broad and round,
That rose alternate row on row
On ponderous columns short and low;
Built ere the art was known,
By pointed aisle and shafted stalk,
The arcades of an alley'd walk
To emulate in stone."

In many a Norman village like Ouistreham, Lessay St. Pierre-sur-Dives and Cérisy-la-Forêt, in many towns and cities like Bayeux, Caen, Coûtances and Rouen, at Boscherville and Jumièges and at Mont-Saint-Michel itself, the boys have seen, or will see, the classic examples of the pure, native Norman style of architecture. They will see impressive churches and monasteries (uniting strength and grace) with their characteristic tall square towers at the western fronts and, in the larger churches, centrally over the crossing; each of these Norman towers, unlike those of the Ile de France, will be divided into stages of *equal* depth; on each of them a slender, graceful spire, hexagonal or hectagonal, the facets catching successively the beams of the sun; east ends of the church square; the portals recessed openings with rounded tops, cut, as though by a deft axe, straight into the solid stone; the windows round-headed and small; the walls fortress-thick to sustain the heavy barrel vaulting.

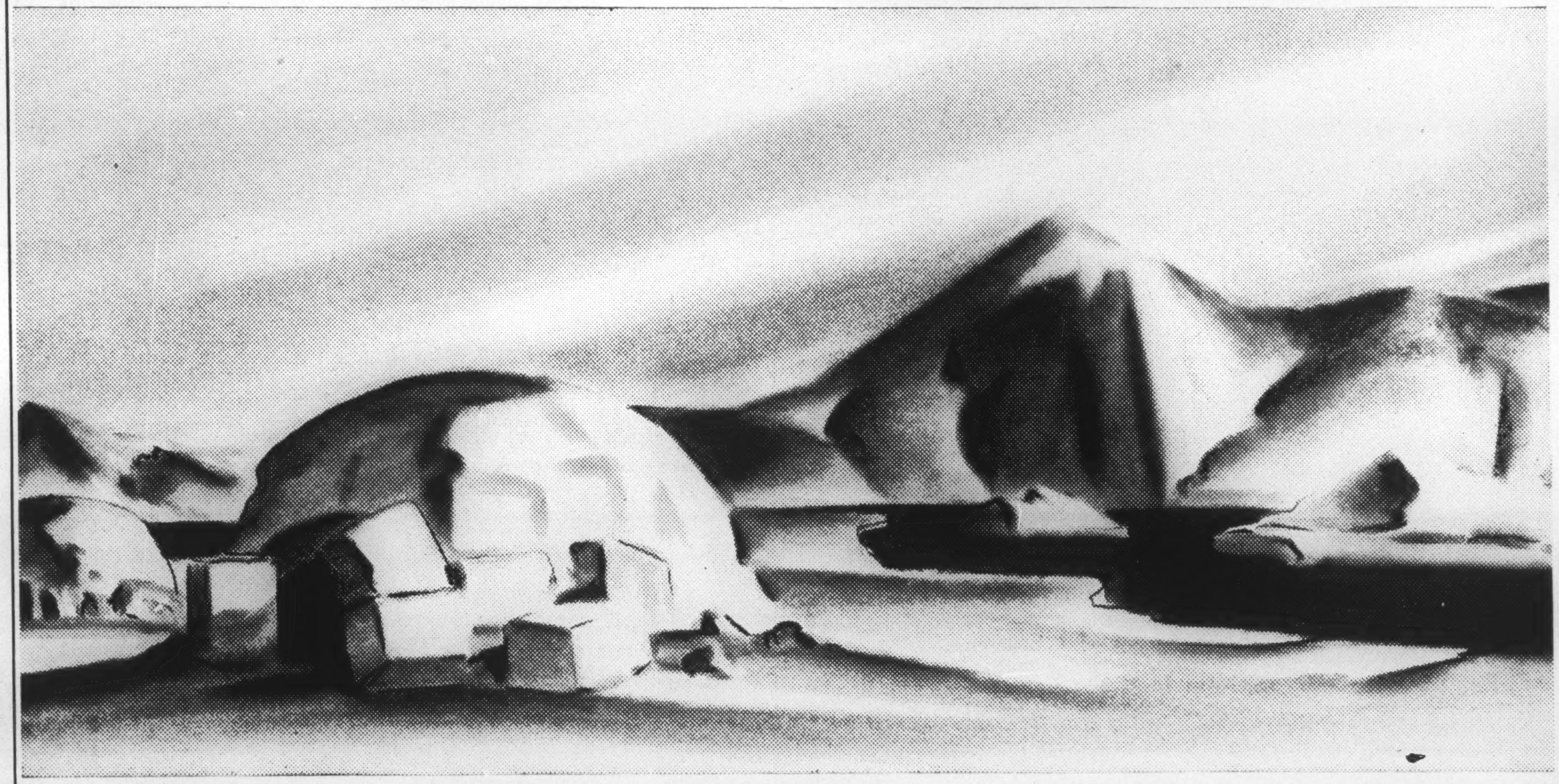
Simplest Adornments

Inside the church will be found arcading of round arches, supported by sturdy round columns, their capitals with square tops; everywhere the simplest adornments of zigzag, lozenge, chevron patterns; wide spaces of wall left unadorned, although in mediaeval times they were often embellished with rich wall paintings or glowing tapestries.

Will the boys be impressed by the severe Norman style? Henry Adams in his fine study *Mont-Saint-Michel and Chartres* has written of this type of architecture: "Serious and simple to excess, is it not? Young people rarely enjoy it. They prefer the Gothic, even as you see it here (at Mont-Saint-Michel), looking at us from the choir through the great Norman arch. No doubt they are right, since they are young, but men and women who have lived longer... feel this repose and self-restraint as they feel nothing else. The quiet strength of these curved lines, the solid support of these heavy columns, the moderate proportions, even the modified lights, the absence of display, of effort, of self-consciousness, satisfy them as no other art does. They come back to it to rest, after a long circle of pilgrimage—the cradle of rest from which their ancestors started." Yet it may well be that our boys (youthful as they are) in the midst of their exacting campaigning, after straining every sinew in strife, may find a hushed Norman church a cradle of rest.

For indeed the Norman style is the masculine style of the pioneer farmer and of the happy warrior. The Norman church was indeed a fortress built by warriors and farmers, who found it a haven of refuge, spiritually and physically, in the stormy, stressful, fighting days of the eleventh and twelfth centuries. Many of these churches stood sieges; the clergy were often "fighting parsons" who not only "praised God and passed the ammunition" but actually fought alongside their flock with carnal weapons, being trained in their youth in the warlike exercises of the gentry. Even bishops fought at times, like Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, half-brother of William the Conqueror, who fought at the battle of Hastings and on other battlefields; the weapon of ecclesiastics was canonically not the sword or the lance but the heavy mace—which was not supposed to shed blood!

The two great abbeys, the twin foundations of William and his Queen Matilda, were military objectives in the various sieges of Caen; the church at Secqueville with its lovely tower and flèche served as a fortress in 1105. William the Conqueror visited Mont-Saint-Michel as this glorious fortress-abbey was being built, at a time when he was planning his conquest of Anglo-Saxon England. As the columns were being erected, martial spirit was inflamed into the Duke and other guests in the refectory by the chanting of one of the most famous fighting songs of the early Middle Ages, *La Chanson de Roland*, which the minstrel Taillefer was again to sing as they went into battle at Hastings—the song which even nowadays every French schoolboy knows by heart, and which will inspire the Normans and the Lorrainers to help today in the fight for liberation.



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CABLED FROM RUSSIA

Romania Is Making Its Own Way Under Red Army Occupation

By RAYMOND ARTHUR DAVIES

Botoshani.

THIS town of only eighteen thousand people, not counting five thousand that were forcibly evacuated by the Romanian Army or that fled in the wake of rumors of what the Red Army might do to them, has become an outstanding test tube on Soviet policy regarding relations toward temporarily occupied territories. In the small corner of Romania in which Botoshani is situated Molotov's declaration of non-interference in the internal affairs of temporarily occupied countries and of non-occupation after the period of absolute military need is being tested in the fires of reality. For this reason all correspondents in Russia were most anxious to make a trip here and see for themselves what was going on.

It did not take long to discover that we were not only inside a test tube of foreign policy. We were also in the midst of a miracle. Of Botoshani's eighteen thousand population sixteen thousand are Jewish. The wonder of it all is that they are alive.

We were most interested in seeing how the Red Army administers occupied territories. Remembering Italian precedents we went directly to the military commander of the town. He was Major Vladimir Denisovich Chernyayev, an officer who had been seriously wounded in battle and on his recovery had been assigned to this job. We talked with him at his headquarters and obtained replies to all our questions. Then we were allowed to talk to anyone we pleased and to see anything we wished, with or without guides.

All Officials Removed

Chernyayev told us that when the Red Army had come in they had found that all officials had been evacuated even to the last doorman and postal clerk. They had taken all papers and currency, even the people's savings accounts and safe deposit boxes

"What was the first job you undertook?" we asked Major Chernyayev and his aide, Major Sergei Alexandrov.

Both men smiled. "The first thing we did", they replied, "was to popularize Tovarisch Molotov's declaration so that everyone should be familiar with it". Indeed we could see paragraphs and quotations from the declaration all over the town, done in every conceivable style of lettering and in three and four languages.

"What then?" we asked.

"Then", Major Chernyayev went on, "we undertook essential measures for the preservation of law and order and the security of property." In addition, they said that they had directed their attention to the immediate repair of the waterworks which had been seriously damaged by the retreating enemy.

"Did the Red Army control and actually direct civilian affairs?" we asked.

"It did not", said Alexandrov. "All matters relating to civilian problems and town and country administration are now handled by Romanian authorities. However, when the Red Army arrived in the city such authorities didn't exist, the old officials having run away, and new ones had to be set up."

In setting these up the Red Army found that some base for law and order had been established by the formation of a Jewish community council, by then the only legal group functioning in a town which had a police force of two hundred men.

On the advice of the Red Army first more men were added to the police force. Then a prefecture was established. A group of citizens representing the Jewish and non-Jewish populations met and nominated for prefect a man who had formerly been prefect for fourteen years and then had retired. The military authorities made no objection and he took over a recruited staff of Jewish and non-Jewish employees and began to normalize county and town life.

A mayor came next. The old mayor had been evacuated so the people met and selected a Romanian of German parentage as their choice and this too was approved. Soon other officials were added and the city was placed on its feet.

What kind of political organization did all this entail?

This is a complicated matter. In 1938 all political parties in Romania were banned and this ban was reinforced by Antonescu's Draconian decrees in 1941. In the latter year trade unions too were made illegal and their leaders arrested and exiled and many were later killed.

No Russian Political Activity

The Russians have not taken any steps to re-establish either the political parties or the unions. This, Alexandrov says, does not come within their province and must be done by the Romanians themselves. This appears to apply to the Communist Party as well as any other party. The formerly illegal anti-fascist groups have taken on a new lease of life though they have not yet regained actual legality, but the trade unions have been reborn and already in Botoshani they number three thousand members.

Despite the slowness of political rehabilitation it is clear that the Red Army occupation has resulted in the liberation of long dormant democratic forces in the community. In effect, if not in the letter of the law, the new situation has resulted in the abolition of anti-democratic decrees and regulations and has dumped overboard most anti-semitic acts. Thus while under Antonescu laws no Jews could hold office, work in city hall or for the county council, work in a factory or serve on the police force, now there are Jews in all.

And from the sentiment in Botoshani it is clear that the democratic forces coming to the top are of the most varied character. For example, the prefect believes that Romania needs King Carol. A retired police inspector we interviewed thought the country required constitutional monarchy. A trade union secretary thought not the form but the substance of the coming government was important. Yet all are working together and all express the deepest hatred for the Germans and for the Romanians who drove the country into the war.

Does this mean that all problems have been solved? By no means.

One difficulty is what to do with the property which Antonescu confiscated from the Jewish people in 1941 and sold to the Romanians. These Rumanians have now fled and the former Jewish owners want their land back. But for the moment the county officials have leased it to peasants on a fifty-fifty basis. Of a hundred and fifty-four landowners only four have remained behind and complications can easily be seen from this.

Actually the only criticism we heard during our visit was that the Red Army mixes too little into local affairs. For example, the people want the Russians to start a bank to help them and they want the Russians to abolish or create new laws. But the Russians are meticulously avoiding becoming involved. Perhaps the whole situation is best summarized by a statement from Major Alexandrov: "We don't care what the Romanians do as long as they don't bother us and create no unpleasantness".

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ISN'T IT THE TRUTH? By Ti-Jos No. 48

UNESSENTIAL TRAVEL IS SELFISH

People in Europe these days, believe it or not, are not taking vacations. The men and women, in the services, are in the services to save Canada from the fate of Europe. Won't you modify your vacation plans to the extent of keeping off trains when *they* travel? Best of all don't travel at all *now*. Save the money for when travel will be fun . . . after the war.

JOHN LABATT LIMITED
London Canada

THE WEEK IN RADIO

Noted NBC Woman Commentator To Tell U.S. About Canada

By FRANK CHAMBERLAIN

New York.

"MONTREAL is such a pretty town."

"Do all the people in Canada speak French?"

"Why do you have food rationing in Canada when you don't send food overseas like we do?"

When our cousins in New York ask questions like these, it's proof of the need for expanding the services of Canada's Wartime Information Board in New York and Washington.

The good record of WIB in the first few years of the war has worn thin. With American doughboys in action, Canada has been practically wiped off the air, the screen and the newspaper. With the exception of a line in the *New York Times* last Sunday, "British and Canadian troops seized Hill No. 64", you would scarcely know that Canada is in the war.

Alive to the need for renewed publicity for Canada, Harry Sedgwick, director of WIB in New York, last week sent NBC's famous woman news commentator Adelaide Hawley to Canada to get a glimpse of Canadian women at war, and to find out what Canadians are thinking about the post-war problems. Adelaide Hawley is big-time in American radio. Formerly with CBS, she is now top woman commentator with NBC, and is being given what is known as "the build-up".

In a charming little French restaurant (which you reach by going through the kitchen into an open-air space resembling the deck of a boat) Mrs. Kate Aitken, well-known Canadian broadcaster, told me about Miss Hawley. That was last Saturday night. Mrs. Aitken had been chosen to act as hostess for Miss Hawley during her Canadian trip. No more better informed or more charming person could have been found. Harry Sedgwick has an amazing faculty for arranging things like that. Last Monday (July 10) the American broadcaster and Mrs. Aitken were in Montreal, Tuesday Quebec City, Wednesday Ottawa, Thursday, Friday and Saturday Toronto.

Mrs. Aitken said she wanted to show Miss Hawley how Canadians had managed rent controls and our clothing administration. In these, of course, Canada has shown a thing or two to United States. Several war plants, including Ajax and General Engineering, were on the itinerary. Miss Hawley also met Col. George Drew and heard something about his plans for radio broadcasting in the schools of Ontario. In Quebec City Princess Alice entertained. In Ottawa Miss Hawley met Laura Pepper, Phyllis Turner and Byrne Hope Sanders. Canadian handicraft was also studied. "I hope to prove that Canadian handicrafts are something more than hooked rugs," Mrs. Aitken said.

I DIDN'T catch Alan Young's first radio show from New York, so was all the more eager to hear his second broadcast. He'll do. He has what it takes. Two writers have been assigned to him, and they'll do much to improve his style. Another improvement is that he is learning how to "punch a line", rather than run away from it.

The Home Mission Board of a church in United States has appropriated $25,000. for broadcasting purposes, which seems like a very sensible thing to do.

Having just read "The Adventures of a Happy Man", and "Harvest of My Years", by Channing Pollock, I was interested to learn that Pollock had been engaged by "Vacation Serenade" to broadcast a series of human and philosophical stories under the title "Pack up your troubles". I like Pollock's stuff. I wrote him at Shoreham, Long Island, and told him so. In a delightful friendly reply he said that "any friend of Hector Charlesworth is also a friend of mine." You can hear Channing Pollock Mondays in the old spot of "Information, Please".

Radio and stage star Paul Robeson is going out on the road with "Othello", but only on the condition that certain seats in the front rows are reserved for negroes.

George Hicks' broadcasts from the Normandy beach are so popular the Blue network is considering having them transcribed and the records distributed to smaller private stations.

Gertrude Lawrence has arrived in England and will do a six weeks' tour for the troops. Producers are trying to get her to appear in "Lady in the Dark" and "Susan and God". Both succeeded in New York.

Radio moguls are talking to Fred Waring with the idea of having his orchestra succeed Paul Whiteman's band on the Hall of Fame program in the autumn.

It's more than likely television will have its first big public audience in New York theatres.

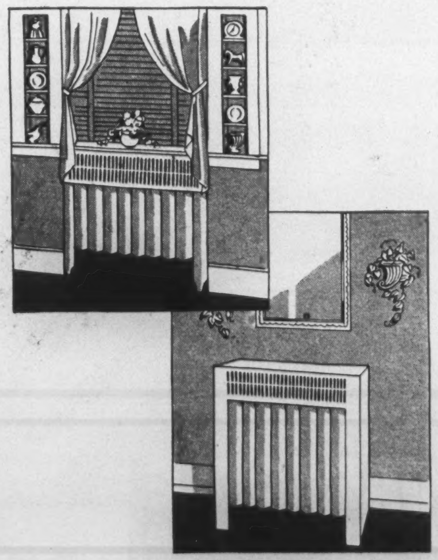
I find that most radio listeners are not partial to women's voices on the air. Hurriedly, we ought to add that Claire Wallace, Monica Mugan, Mrs. Kate Aitken, and other women broadcasters have big followings. There is Mrs. MacTaggart, too, heard in the mornings in Toronto. I heard Ethelwyn Hobbes for the first time the other day, and discovered that she has a fine voice for radio. She is spending August not far from Montreal, sharing a cottage with several other thrifty housewives. Frances Loring, of Toronto, is taking over her spot on the air.

Bob Hope's book "I never left home" is good summer reading. It's illustrated by Carl Rose and printed in large type. Hope wrote the book partly as a tribute to the gallant men he met overseas and partly to needle the home front into a fuller appreciation of their sacrifices. I wonder if Hope really wrote the book, or whether the men who write his gags did it for him.

We have no hesitation in going out on a limb to say that John Fisher will one day become the "Nesbitt" of Canada in the art of story-telling. He has a natural knack of broadcasting. He has the voice for it. Not only that, he writes well, and is a good reporter. He is now launching a series of stories about Canadian cities. He started off from Ottawa. You can hear it Fridays.

Newscaster Alex Dreier has started a new series of commentary programs, heard Saturday mornings. Dreier has served as a reporter in 16 countries. His program replaces Bob Becker's Pet Parade, and that won't make a lot of people sorry.

ANCESTOR OF STREAMLINED EFFICIENCY



'Way back when, radiators looked like the one in the illustration, — especially the dining room radiator with the built-in warming oven.

Radiation in the old days was entirely a matter of "heat by radiation"—"heat by convection" was not conveniently obtainable.

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Plan Needed to Assist Cripples in Industry

By W. R. WATSON

Little has been done so far for the rehabilitation into industry of the crippled man. He requires expert handling both psychologically and technically.

The author, who has been a frequent contributor to this journal in recent years, is a cripple in that he has never had the use of his arms. He is a qualified lawyer of Alberta, writes with ease both with his mouth and with his foot, is an accomplished singer, and now lives in Toronto.

WE LISTENED attentively as he unfolded his story. It was on a theme we had heard often the past while. He had been unable to fit himself into the economic life of the community. No one wanted him when they saw his crutches. In some strange way they seemed to signify incompetence and inability. Repeated rebuffs brought on periods of mental anguish and despair, a sense of frustration and the inevitable contemplation of suicide. But out of it all there was born the determination to become economically independent by creating a small business of his own. He set up a repair shop for farm machinery. Farmers brought him work. His crutches proved no impediment. He prospered.

Then came the war with its strain on the labor market. Everyone was clamoring for help; and out of the clamor he received an invitation to come to Toronto to work for a large farm machinery manufacturer. He was pleased to accept, for he was only too willing to play his part in the national crisis.

His case is not a singular one. Hundreds of physically handicapped people, many of whom have never found work before, have been placed in employment—deaf welders, one-legged machinists, stenographers with infantile paralysis or arrested t.b. When properly placed the results have been revealingly gratifying. Absenteeism has been a great deal less among them. Labor turnover and proneness to accident has also been less. And production has been as good and in many cases better than among normal workers.

As at June, 1943, the National Selective Service at Vancouver had placed 120. By September, the National Selective Service at Montreal had placed over 400. The same is true in varying degrees in other offices of the National Selective Service. In the United States, reports from 45 States show that 3,349 physically handicapped persons were placed in war industries alone during the first quarter of the fiscal year. These persons are engaged in 450 different kinds of work.

Last to Be Called On

This condition in itself is exceptional. The crippled civilian has been the forgotten man in industry since the industrial revolution. Prejudice, prudery and ignorance have been stumbling blocks along his road to economic independence. He did not come into his own until the exigencies of the war created an unparalleled shortage in the labor market. Labor reserves had to be drawn on. The crippled civilian was the last to be called in to fill the gap. It is to be feared that he will be the first to go out after the declaration of peace, unless some strong and deliberate action is taken to prevent it.

There is a definite need for a national program of vocational rehabilitation for the physically handicapped. And vocational rehabilitation means any service that is necessary to render a disabled person fit to engage in an occupation equal to his abilities.

The urgency for this is obvious. Such a program could place many still unemployed. It could protect the rights of those disabled who are already employed. It could find suitable employment for those unsuitably employed and for those whose work does not realize their full capabilities. By so doing it can prevent the exploitation of the disabled, evidences of which are already visible.

It is urgent because of the regiments which war is adding to the ranks of the disabled. Crippling is on the march. Larger numbers of our wounded men are surviving because of the advances in medical science such as the sulpha drugs, penicillin and blood plasma, and also because of increased hospital care. And there comes a time in a veteran's adjustment when he must take on the activities of a civilian. Furthermore, industrial accidents have increased at a greater rate than in any period before the war, and this increase can be traced to conditions arising directly out of the war.

United States Gives Aid

In the United States for the past two decades legislation has provided for a broad program of service for crippled civilians on a co-operative

The dug-out is still a part of war and this Tommy is entering his just a few hundred yards from the enemy.

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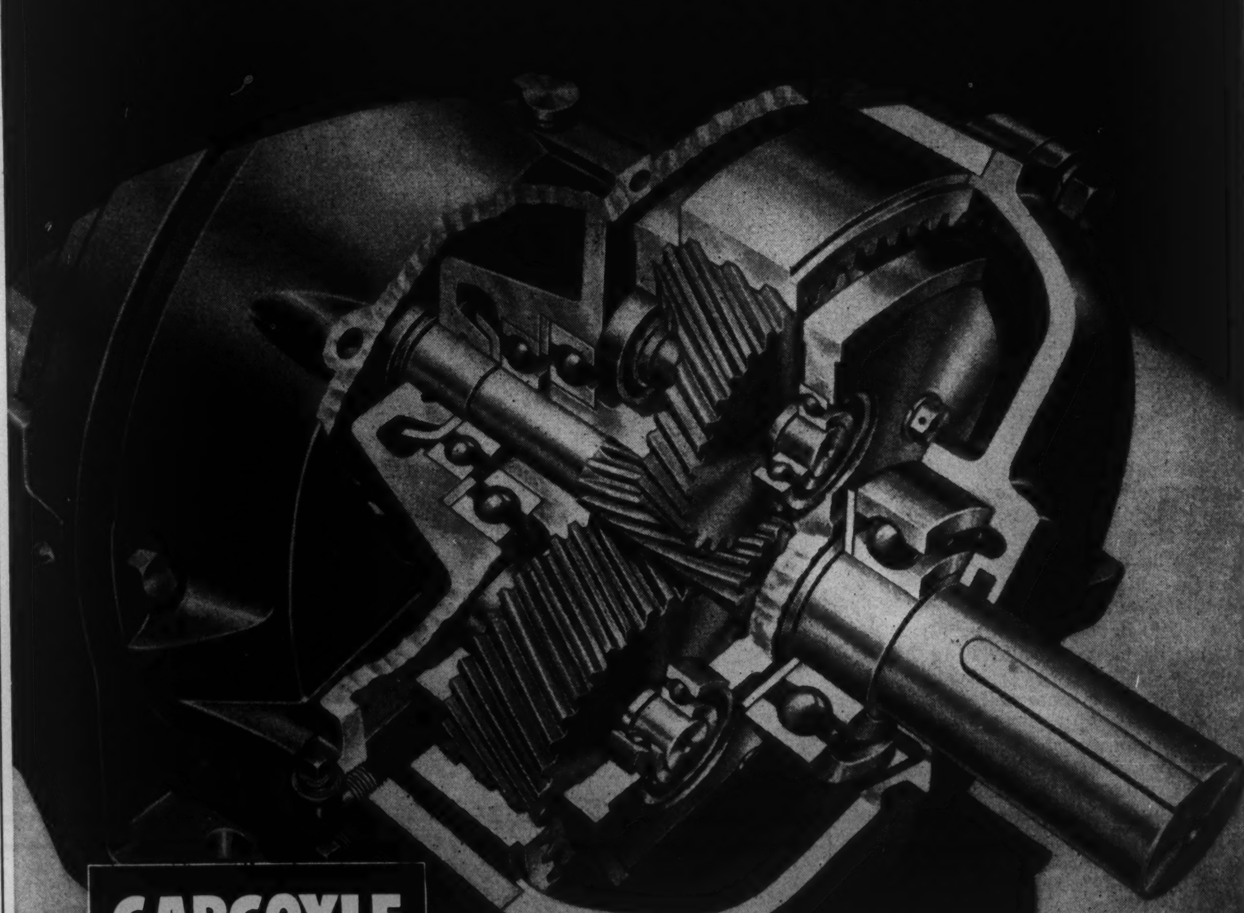

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So some practical chap decided to put them together in the same "house".

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It must resist oxidation, too. Churning of the gears tends to oxidize it—and now that they're in the same "house" so does heat from the motor.

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Federal-State basis. It is true that the program has remained small and relatively undeveloped from lack of funds. Only a partial service was rendered, but even in that restricted sense the results were gratifying. The funds have recently been greatly increased and the program is coming in for a period of expansion. The American experiment takes the question of vocational rehabilitation out of the realm of theory.

Vocational rehabilitation in Canada should become a permanent function of the Dominion and provincial governments working in close co-operation with a National Federation for the Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped composed of representatives from the various social service agencies, Workmen's Compensation Boards, Labor, the Institute for the Blind, the Society for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing, Crippled Children's and Crippled Civilians' Organizations, the Amps and the Legion.

Program That Is Needed

The program should be a comprehensive one, broad enough in its scope to include those physically handicapped from congenital causes, disease, accidents, whether industrial domestic or public, and all those who become disabled as a direct or indirect result of warfare. It should be wide enough in its concept to provide all the services necessary to restore them to economic independence.

Such a conception would provide hospitalization, artificial appliances, and periods of convalescence to regain morale and restore the functions by occupational and physiotherapy. It would then set in motion machinery to determine the functional and mental capacities of the individual, and with guidance arrange for a course of training, if necessary, with a living maintenance during training, and then placement through the efforts of a highly qualified liaison officer or rehabilitation agent. The final step would consist of a follow-up to determine the effectiveness of the placement.

Most authorities on the subject acknowledge that proper training is the key-note to the success of vocational rehabilitation. But the rehabilitation agent is the king-pin holding the structure together. The United States stresses the importance of the "rehab. agent" by demanding exceptionally high qualifications for the position. Norway considered the follow-up important enough to continue it for a period of ten years in each individual case.

Two Models in Canada Now

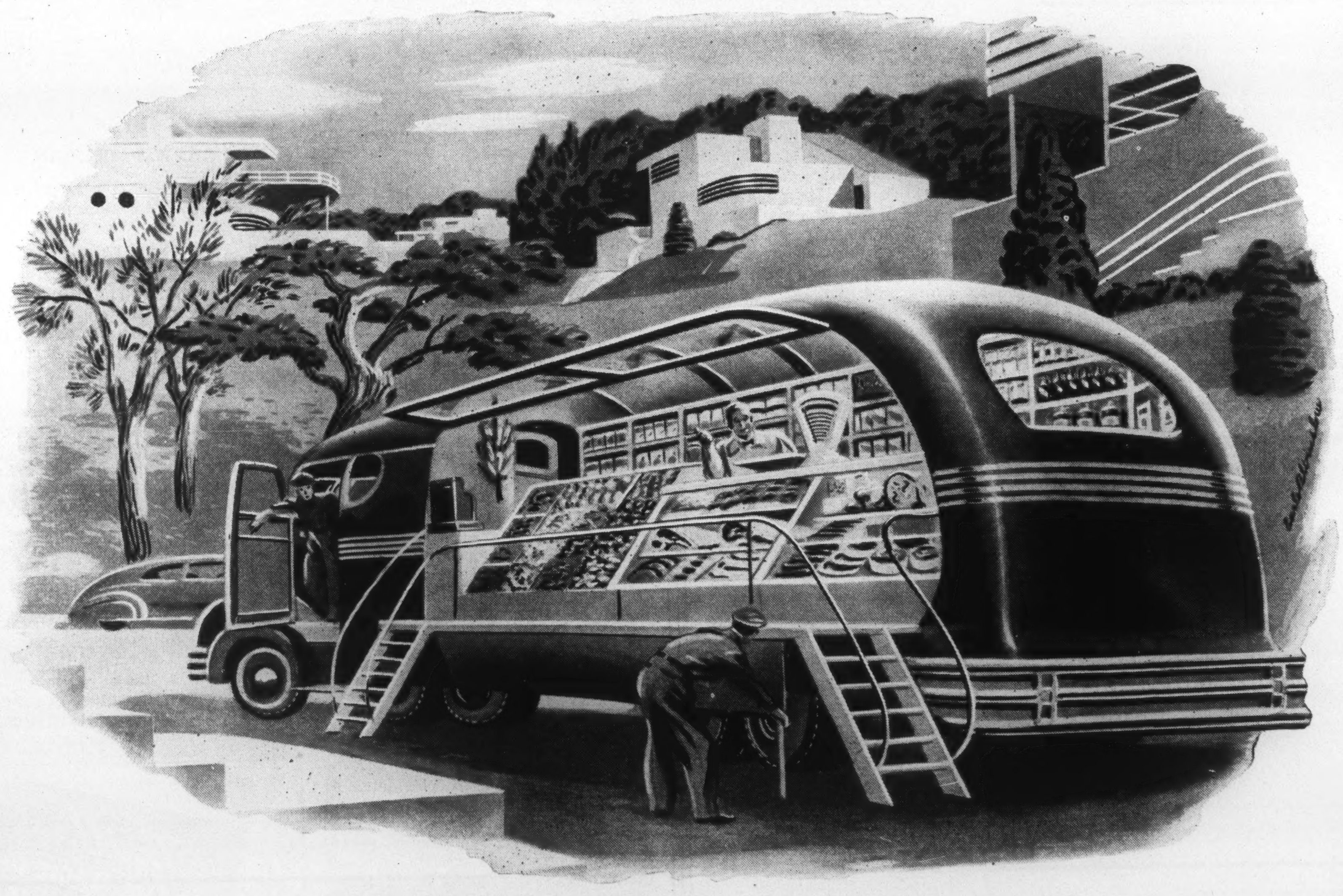
There are already in existence in Canada at least two models in miniature of such a nation-wide scheme—the Workmen's Compensation Board in Ontario (recognized as one of the finest in North America) and the re-establishment of disabled soldiers under the Department of Pensions and National Health. Both, however, only deal with specialized groups, the one with industrial cases injured during the course of employment, the other with war disabilities. The program of both is divided into two broad headings—physical and vocational. Both supply medical and surgical aid and artificial appliances. Both endorse functional re-education (the Board in a highly efficient way at its Clinic on Richmond Street, Toronto). Both grant compensation for a permanent injury, provide funds for vocational training and payment for maintenance during the training period at least. Both use training facilities already created for normal people. Neither endorses special training centres although such centres are often an integral part of the various national vocational rehabilitation schemes in Europe. It would seem that neither the Workmen's Compensation Board nor the Department of Pensions and National Health places sufficient stress on the need for high qualifications for placement officers. This conclusion is based on the salary scale paid by the Board, and on the fact that service clubs have been approached to help in the vocational guidance and placement of our returned wounded. And neither seems to have a definite follow-up after placement.

There is one agency in Canada which has been doing intensive work on a national scale in one phase of vocational rehabilitation—that of placement. This agency is the National Selective Service, under the Department of Labor. The national call-up of those within given age groups who were not already in essential industry brought many physically handicapped to the attention of the local and regional officials of the National Selective Service. Their number was augmented by other disabled persons who approached the Selective Service for employment. Where it appeared to warrant it special sections were created to deal with this specialized group locally. This action is now being reflected in the creation of a Special Placements Division of the Employment Service and Unemployment Insurance Branch, Department of Labor, at Ottawa, formulating and activating a national program for the directing of the disabled into industry and essential trades. The abnormally active labor market has greatly expanded the opportunities for placement of disabled civilians by liberalizing the physical standards of employment.

Is it too much to hope that in the service rendered to the disabled veteran by the Department of Pensions and National Health, and to the crippled civilian by the Department of Labor, lies the germ and the nucleus of an all-inclusive nationwide program for the complete vocational rehabilitation of the physically disabled in the Dominion?

One of the "heavies" now pounding Nazi targets in France, this veteran Lancaster recently chalked up her 100th officially-recorded operation.

Here's your automarket, Madam... the gift of men who think of tomorrow



MEAL PLANNING AND MEAL BUYING will be a cheer instead of a chore when groceries on wheels rush fresh foods to the housewife's door! Spotless, glass-roofed giant trailers, stopping in every block, will open up one side, creating platform and steps . . . and madam's grocery and meat market is ready for business.

HOUSEKEEPING will become a high and thrilling adventure when the time comes for turning airplanes back into refrigerators and kitchen sinks. You'll see food-mixers that almost "think", air conditioners that keep a house dust-free, and rugs cleaned in a jiffy by electronic "sweepers". These and a score of other household "miracles" are being planned for you by MEN WHO THINK OF TOMORROW!

• But only if we perform our appointed tasks *today* will there be a tomorrow to look forward to.

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• Tomorrow is for us *all!* Let's work for it! Let us *all* be MEN WHO THINK OF TOMORROW!

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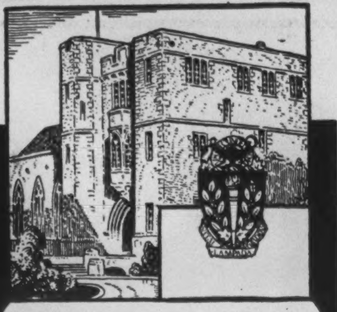

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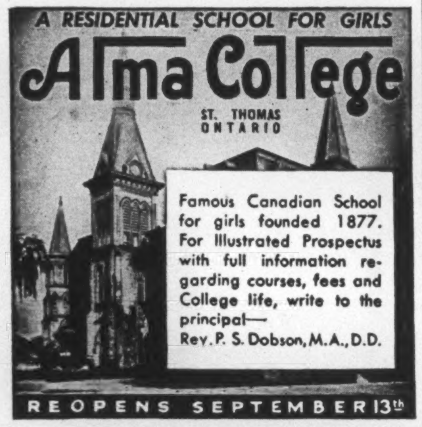

THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

Mann's Fourth Novel on Joseph Powerful Yet Disappointing

JOSEPH THE PROVIDER, a novel, by Thomas Mann. (Ryerson, $3.75.)

AMONG the splendors of the Old Testament the story of Joseph is one of the brightest. The cleverest lad of the family, in his cheeky adolescence, irritates his brothers to the point of desperation until they cast him into a pit and sell him to a wandering band of Bedouin. Chance takes him to Egypt, luck, and quick thinking, to a slave's post in Potiphar's household. A woman scorned sends him to prison. How he comes to eminence at the right hand of Pharaoh, again by luck, and quick thinking, is simply and powerfully told.

Thomas Mann, some years ago, undertook to gild refined gold and paint the lily. Now the task is complete; four mighty volumes of fiction, of which the last has just appeared in English, translated from the German original by H. T. Lowe-Porter. His task demanded immense learning in the fields of comparative religion and Egyptology, Oriental languages and primitive art. His gift of imaginative reconstruction enabled him to raise the dead, to say unto these dry bones "Stand now upon your feet and hear the word of the Lord."

There is no doubt about the commanding eminence of Mann in characterization through dialogue, in structural cunning. He's a craftsman of the first order. There's scarcely a page of this novel but reveals it. The complete rightness of feeling and speech in the circumstances of context cannot be denied. His people are alive.

And yet one thinks of Dr. Johnson's criticism of Richardson, "A man who would read him for the story would hang himself." Also in this instance the reader is shoved into acceptance of Mann's peculiar philosophy of life-patterns, almost of fatalism, or else resents it so sharply that he puts the tale aside. Agreed that the novel is full-flowered, or to change the figure, rococo in decoration; agreed that it is a work of high talent, of immense learning, still (for one reader) that very fact reduces its power. When a story directs the reader's attention to the writer and his talent instead of to the movement of theme and characters it's wrong. That leads this one reader back to Genesis where he can rest content.

Prisoners of Terror

THE FIRING SQUAD, a novel, by F. C. Weiskopf. (Ryerson, $3.00.)

SIX German soldiers are part of the force "keeping order in Prague." Five of them consider themselves lucky that they are not fighting on the Russian front. The sixth, the last surviving male of a Prussian Junker family, is contemptuous of his position in unglorious safety, and looks loftily upon his companions. The military instinct in him is so strong that he obeys orders unquestioningly, however outrageous. He can shoot Jews as well as any other, while still scornful of the policy and of the parrot echoes from *Mein Kampf* quoted unendingly by one of his squad. The rest are just frightened men hag-ridden by conscience, beating and shooting hostages for fear of being beaten or shot themselves.

One of these, a Sudeten German, tells the story, which is a very Walpurgis Night of villainy and lust. He tells how his comrades come to their end, one by one; the first by suicide, the rest by refinements of cruelty. He himself, driven almost mad by the horrors seen in Poland, has half his face shot away before Stalingrad.

The author is a master of characterization and has talent in description of the *macabre*. It is not a bedtime story he has written but a flaming denunciation of the Nazi system which makes robots out of men.

On Keeping Well

TO LIVE IN HEALTH, by Dr. R. Will Burnett. (Collins, $3.50.)

A SURVEY illustrated by graphs and diagrams of the incidence of major and minor diseases common in the United States. Instruction is given on the recognition of symptoms and on simple preventive treatment before the doctor's aid is necessary. A useful household guide.

Liquor Question

TEMPERANCE AND REALISM, by J. Smith-Ross. (Anglo-Canadian, $1.00.)

A PLEA for the easing of restrictions on the sale of beer and wine, as incorporated in the Ontario Liquor Control Act. The author shows that the limitation of outlets and the whole beverage room system were intended to reduce consumption, while actually consumption has enormously increased, and he dwells on the undoubted fact that any law which is regarded by most people sullenly, as an invasion of their liberty without moral sanctions, is not easily enforced.

The Gap in Education

ON EDUCATION by Sir Richard Livingston, containing two books previously published separately, The Future in Education, and Education for a World Adrift. (Macmillans, $2.00.)

EFFICIENCY without goodness of heart makes forgers, counterfeiters, swindlers and tyrants. Under the prevailing manner of education, which permits extreme specialization, a man may become an expert worker in any of a dozen fields and still be a barbarian, his years of instruction having brought him none of the graces, which, together, make up the good life.

Recently, thinking men in the United States, Canada and Great Britain have been asking questions about the schools and colleges, and about home-life as well. Too many young people seem to have no moral standards, no clear knowledge of right and wrong. They come to school to learn how to make a living, not how to make a life. Since the strength of a nation lies in the preponderance of wise citizens over unwise the importance of education is clear. If we have been making students cunning rather than wise, obviously we have been wrong.

The two essays reprinted in this book have stated the problem as well as it can be stated. That was to be expected from the President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. They stirred up as much interest in the United States as in England, which accounts for the republication, with an introduction by Virginia C. Gildersleeve, Dean of Barnard College.

Since Western civilization is the product of the Greek view of life enriched by Jewish prophecy and poetry and by the perfectionist of Nazareth, it surely seems unreasonable for teachers and professors to ignore all three, and especially Christianity.

Idealist at Large

By J. LEWIS MILLIGAN

THE PRACTICE OF IDEALISM, by Alfred M. Bingham. (Collins, $3.00.)

WE ARE all idealists, more or less; but it's a hard world, and we've got to live in it. The author of this book sets forth the opportunities for the actual practice of idealism in the world of today and tomorrow. He might deny that he is a Socialist, but Socialism is certainly his ideal. He still believes in the New Deal, and claims that it failed to achieve prosperity because it did not spend enough public money. He says the war is a sort of public works program on a grand scale, and that "we should not have to build dams, bridges, and town halls for the sake of making jobs for people: we should build them because we want them."

Mr. Bingham blames the crash of 1929 on the piling up of reserves by corporations and fearful private savers, which, he says, meant the withdrawal of that much purchasing power from the market. To ensure full employment after the war there must be a National Planning Board, and its plan "essentially would be a budget." It is all a matter of keeping money in circulation.

Mr. Bingham is not afraid of bureaucracy. He says: "The public service under a modern merit system can be a meaningful career for mil-

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lions." He claims that bureaucracy can be "kept under control by the people so that it will not become their master." But if millions of people are to be employed in public service the bureaucracy would pretty well control itself.

In the international sphere, Mr. Bingham's ideal is "the creation of a harmonious social organization for the two billion people on this planet—in other words, a world government." Dealing with the problem of Europe, he says: "Hitler, like Napoleon, has, in his feverish lust for conquest, blasted much that was rotten with age in Europe." In that case, we should all say "Heil Hitler!" Coming from an idealist it does sound rather odd, and the logical inference is that we should continue the blasting of all things that are "rotten with age." We could blast the world into Utopia.

Mr. Bingham has a soft spot in his heart for the Germans. He says that German national pride will have been twice crushed after the war, and that "German thought and loyalties must be sublimated, raised to a higher level. If German energies and managerial ability can be turned to the upbuilding of European agriculture, transport, industry, health, education, and social welfare, the era of brutally competitive nationalism may be left behind like a nightmare." That may be idealism, but it is hardly practicable, and it is positively depressing.

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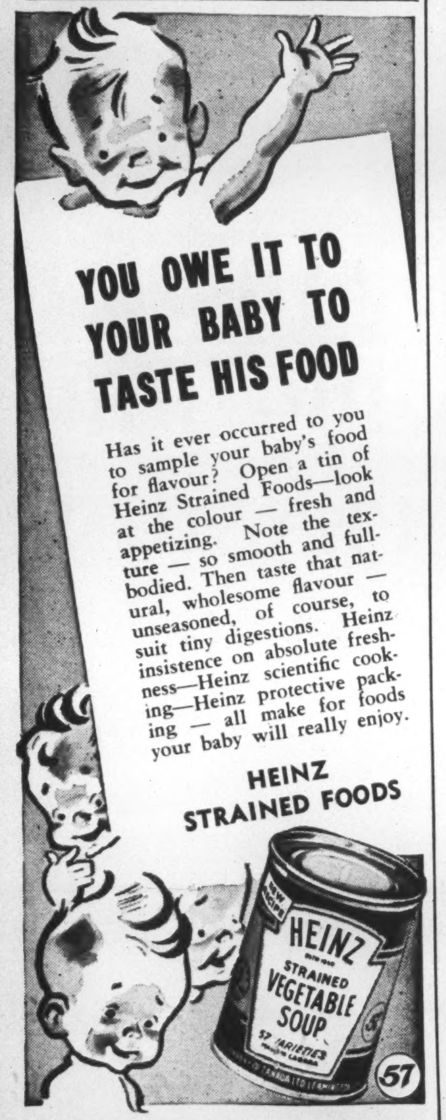

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WORLD OF WOMEN

If the Charm School Method Won't Work Here Is One That Will

By BERNICE COFFEY

ARE YOU the original of the girl in the advertisement for whom the telephone never rings? Do men throw themselves out of second story windows when you walk in? Do directors of Charm Schools close their eyes and feebly mutter "Go away!" when you seek their services?

Do you, in spite of these handicaps, yearn to be popular and attractive to men—um-m-m?

Thanks to certain interesting Government regulations any woman, young or old—and this does not exclude the two-headed kind—can find herself on the receiving end of as much fervent masculine attention as Lamour and Grable combined. Yea, even in these days of the man shortage.

The method is absurdly simple and, for obvious reasons, is most effective in provinces such as Ontario. All she requires is a wine, beer and liquor permit and to quietly let it be known that these priceless treasures won't be put to personal use because spirits of any kind make her break out in hives.

Before you can say Liquor Control Board she will be the recipient of more masculine attention than a pin-up girl at an Army camp in Greenland. Some of the more devious gallants will toss off a few hasty remarks re her beautiful eyes before getting down to cases. Others, believers in direct action, will ask if they can't drive her somewhere—preferably in the direction of the vendor's. If she works for a living, the boss man, instead of running to cover like a frightened deer when the word "salary" is mentioned ever so casually, will come out into the open and ask why the shocking meagreness of Miss ———'s weekly stipend has not been drawn to his attention.

On the social side her life need never sink into the doldrums. If she holds out long and firmly enough florists' delivery boys will beat a path to her door, and she will be able to pick and choose among the invitations to jolly little dinners *a deux*, be escorted to a theatre every night. She need never lack for willing hands to put up the screens, mow the two-acre lawn, walk the dog.

Ah, yes indeed, life can be beautiful; that is, as long as those ration coupons have yet to be used.

Summer Operations

Workers in the city branches of the Red Cross, Ontario, are taking cut materials for dresses, gauze for hospital supplies, and wool for sox and other knitted comforts, and working at these in their summer cottages, responding to the appeal of Mrs. J. C. Fraser, Ontario Women's War Work chairman, that none should be idle during the summer months.

From the Pearl St. (Toronto) warehouse, in the first five months of this year, 534,503 yards of material were shipped to Branches; 80,078 pounds of wool; 17,156 pounds of quilt batts and absorbent cotton for surgical dressings; 1,291 pounds of cotton warp and hosiery twine, used in the making of minesweepers mitts as well as for knitting face cloths; 22,337 yards of tape and elastic, and 10,726 buckles for aviators' belts.

From January to June of this year 2,255,520 articles, including 194,403 items of knitted comforts for Navy, Army, Air Force, and Women's Auxiliaries; 205,814 Hospital supplies; 1,556,239 surgical dressings, and 299,064 civilian comforts, were shipped from the Richmond St. Warehouse in Toronto. In cash, the material which went into the making of these articles totalled $239,198.21; their actual value cannot be computed in money, considering the high quality of workmanship, the voluntary service, and the long hours devoted to these tasks.

The Red Cross women of Ontario, as of all Canada, are carrying on magnificently.

Sequins and Beauvais

Seasonal changes in the shops are pretty much taken for granted and any alteration in the established order of things would be as upsetting in one as in the other. But the summer frocks so conveniently on hand when the sun begins to assert its authority probably were being fashioned in blizzard weather. The coats and dresses you will buy comes the day when the frost is on the pumpkin, are being fashioned as you (we hope) are basting a sepia brown skin with sun-tan oil.

All of which is by way of coming to hats—the hats that will be around when summer resorts begin to lose their population and everyone has the urge to go town-ish and rather formal.

A number of topnotchers such as Lilly Dache, John-Frederics, Sally Victor, Bernice Charles, have revealed what is in store. One of la Dache's typically original bits of business is the use of Beauvais embroidery on satin ribbon for a colorful, flat trimming which provides all the drama without excess of material.

American designers get around their fastener scarcity by ingenious tricks such as this black cotton gabardine blouse and skirt. Both are folded over and made fast with ties which become highly decorative front bows.

Sequin ball fringes, bead-painted veiling and cobwebby laces are introduced for formal hats, usually matched to bag or gloves.

Sally Victor is fond of the flat glass cabochon in jewel colors. She believes that such ornaments cannot be too large and uses amethyst ones in groups to trim a pink velvet, medium-sized cuffed hat—or green ones to outline a profile beret in gold velvet.

Smoke gray and Ankara red are two colors that receive an approving pat on the head from John-Frederics.

And, no doubt goaded to desperation by the beanie and other such trifling hats that threaten to go on forever, the fashion great are beating the drums for what they call "more hat." They say there will be plenty of little hats for the stand-patters, but watch for those that are wider of brim and more self-imporant in trimming. These will be around for those dauntless souls who don't hesitate to pioneer a new style—which tomorrow becomes the fashion accepted by the more conservative public.

Envelope sleeves, sealed with buttons create new interest in the dropped shoulder silhouette. The triangular wing design is repeated to form pockets on this black crepe accented with crisp white touches.

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Trained Mercy Troops Are Ready to Take Aid to the Liberated

By OLYVE GRAY

London.

HITLER set the world aflame. They said war was only for men.

In France and the Low Countries, when we fought with our backs to the wall, it was again said that women had no place in the horror.

But as the Nazis are pushed back and out of the countries they have over-run women will have big and important rôles to play!

Bringing order out of Europe's chaos will be one of their most important undertakings. It will mean hard work, long hours, and always a chance that death may be at their sides. Despite these prospects, a large "Reserve Army," trained and anxious to start, stands ready for action.

The Council of British Societies for Relief Abroad, under the chairmanship of Sir William Goode, has been formed to supply capable recruits. Sir William isn't a newcomer to the business. In the last war he was Britain's Director of Relief in Europe. In this one he has a still bigger job.

Of course, he has been able to count on the willing assistance of British institutions. The Red Cross, the Y.M.C.A., the Y.W.C.A., the Salvation Army—yes, and the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides—are represented.

A central register has been kept for people with special qualifications. Many have already had experience of relief work and the managing of camps for homeless. People between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five are needed, but only those whose qualifications are considered excellent are considered.

Brigades of Specialists

Women will form a large portion of the "Brigades of Specialists"—among them doctors, nurses, civil engineers, and architects.

Backed up by the greatest storehouse in the world, their task will be to use it to the best advantage. That is why people with a real knowledge of the countries likely to be invaded have been trained.

To prepare themselves for the rigorous conditions they know will await them across the Channel many organizations have been encouraging their members to "toughen up" in the real Commando manner. There are country camps where volunteers encounter conditions they expect to find when the relief of Europe commences.

I know one girl, who belonged to the Guides, who went to a Scottish camp. She found a lonely cottage, with two rooms practically unfurnished, and a loft for twelve volunteers and two trainers, "hard tack" rations—bread and meat extract—for a fifteen-hour day.

Next morning, at six o'clock, the day began. She had a good breakfast, then loaded a trek cart with bedding. Although it was raining hard, she dragged the cart uphill to a spot where a patrol, after travelling eight miles, had located forty evacuated children who were playing the rôle of the lost children of Europe. For five hours she helped feed and entertain them. At eight o'clock, wet, tired and hungry, she returned to camp.

She had just taken off her shoes and was preparing to sit down to a warm meal when ordered to go to the rescue of two children who had become separated from their companions in the blackout!

More tiring climbs followed—but the children were found, fed, clothed and warmed.

With Tito

Tough going? Yes—but this work of bringing order back to Europe demands workers who are suitable as leaders, specialists, and possessing the desire to serve, so necessary if such "life-saving operations" are to be completely successful.

One "Mercy Squad," under U.N.R.R.A., hopes to leave Britain when the time comes to assist in relief work among Marshal Tito's men and women fighters of the Army of Liberation.

Their training has been long and varied, with a mastering of languages high on the priority list. One group of these workers recently undertook a ten days' course in a London flat, during which period they did not speak one word of English. Often as many as five languages were shared by ten members of the group.

Many of these people, who studied languages after a day's work in the office or factory, have had their "toughening up" training in wild country resembling, as far as possible, that of Yugoslavia.

They will, first of all, go to the Middle East, where there are 12,000 Yugoslav refugees. Then, if they have their way, off to Marshal Tito's aid they will go!

The need for real leaders among the Relief Army is obvious. By the end of 1944, if our military plans work out as we hope, over 150,000,000 people in Europe will be relying upon the United Nations for their welfare.

Poland, for instance, will require 1,606,000 tons of food in the first six months of freedom. This includes 91,000 tons of meat; 12,800 tons of dried eggs; 38,500 tons of tinned fish; 71,000 tons of cheese.

U.N.R.R.A.'s Welfare Director

Dehydration will play a big part in this hastening of supplies to the men and women who are restoring order to Europe. It will mean, for example, that one Liberty ship can in one trip carry abroad the entire yearly production of 230,000 hens, or the entire yearly production of 2,800 cows.

To administer relief fairly, and at the same time firmly, demands men and women of firm character. It is a tribute to women for their skill in this direction that U.N.R.R.A. has appointed as Welfare Director, blonde, blue-eyed Mary Craig McGeachy, a Canadian.

No woman has ever taken on a more difficult job. Under her direction people who have for long been under the German jackboot will receive food, clothing, fuel, shelter, medical supplies. Relief services, such as for health, will be set up. Public utilities will be restored at high speed. In fact a close examination of this thirty-nine-year-old woman's tasks will explain why people from so many varied walks of life are required.

There should be many "Foster Mothers" in Europe by the end of the year, with Miss Mary McGeachy as their chief. They will not only be specialists in relief work, but will have been trained in languages, national customs and local conditions.

And in years to come, Young Europe will have cause to bless the women who braved the unknown, at great personal risk, so that those who had suffered for so long might know what kindness and happiness really meant.

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Mazzoleni a Conductor of Style; T. S. O. Doubles Activities

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

AN INDEFINABLE quality, which critics are unable lucidly to explain, by common consent is termed "style." It runs through all the arts. I once tried to explain it with reference to portrait painting to a man who had been a mining prospector. He said "I know what you mean; the gold in the ore; you don't know how it got there; but it's there."

These thoughts occurred to me last week when Ettore Mazzoleni appeared as guest conductor at the Promenade Symphony Concert. It was the tenth in this season's series, but none of the previous conductors had revealed "style," the quality which gives luminosity to any type of performance, in the same degree. Mr. Mazzoleni was playing works of immortal charm, for the most part well known to most listeners. Somehow or other, they seemed to assume more beauty of form, more exquisite structural details under his baton than in an ordinary hearing. From the orchestra there was a noble and sensitive response to his highly sensitive readings. This was particularly true of Schubert's "Rosamunde" Overture, the "Blue Danube" waltz, and Tchaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliet." The latter was a triumph of poetic intensity, and refined tonal contrasts. All interpretations were essentially lyrical. To bring forth the pungent humor and frolicsome graces of Ibert's "Divertissement," a real stylist on the podium is essential, and Mr. Mazzoleni's rendering had a clean cut Gallic piquancy not easily described.

Blue Danube's History

Listening to "Blue Danube" it occurred to me that though everyone loves it, few know its history. The world owes a debt to a forgotten man, Johann Herbeck, a Viennese law student turned choral conductor, who in 1856 succeeded in establishing a Men's Choral Society. For decades male choruses had been regarded by the Imperial government, as camouflage for revolutionary societies. Herback seems to have convinced the authorities that his activities were harmless, and one of his first services was a revival of interest in the music of Schubert who, three decades after his death, was practically forgotten in Vienna. As time went on Herbeck urged on Johann Strauss Jr. a request for a "choral-waltz". All he asked was the music; he had a poet who would provide the words. This was in 1867. The composer had been fascinated by a poem "By the Beautiful Blue Danube," by Karl Beck, "the German Byron." It was his inspiration, but the waltz was not a setting of the poem. The poem provided by Herbeck was a feeble effort urging Austria to regain courage after her defeat by the Prussians in the previous year. It was first sung at a concert the proceeds of which were devoted to the families of the fallen, by a chorus of 1,200 men. The chorus was too large for artistic results and the "choral-waltz" was a "flop".

Strauss shrugged his shoulders and went on with other projects, but his publishers, the Spina firm, speedily discovered that the tune was a great success. Demands poured in, vastly in excess of those for any previous publication in the history of music after it was issued under its original title "Blue Danube." Within a year it was the rage the world over. Orders poured in to Spina from every continent,—even far-away Australia. In Vienna it was a sort of national hymn without words. Strauss died in June 1899 on an evening when the Vienna conductor, Kremser, was giving a concert in the Volksgarten. Word reached the latter during the intermission and after it, without a word of explanation, the orchestra played "Blue Danube" in muted tones. The audience understood that the end had come and dispersed in tears.

At last week's Prom it was satisfying to find Coe Glade, a mezzo soprano I have often admired in the garish attire of Carmen, was also a very distinguished and handsome woman in a conventional evening gown. Though her voice is not even in quality it has certain luscious, languorous tones that precisely suit Bizet's gypsy, and these tones remain potent when she sings the Habanera and Seguidilla without the aid of a mantilla. I could wish that a number of other singers could have heard her and learned the wisdom of letting these numbers alone. It is hardly surprising that she failed to make "Adieu forets" from Tchaikovsky's "Jeanne d'Arc" any less dull than it really is. Though showy it is the least appealing aria extant, but demands scale singing in which Miss Glade is not proficient. In short lyrics her vitality of expression is very appealing.

The Sibelius Concerto

The gifted violinist Harry Adaskin on July 7th opened a series of recitals at the Conservatory Summer School primarily intended for musical instructors from many centres. His program was of exceptional interest because it included the Sibelius Concerto, which, though composed forty years ago, suffered neglect until re-discovered by Jascha Heifetz about a decade ago. Previous performances in Toronto have been by Zimbalist and Kathleen Parlow, both technicians of the highest attainment. It would indeed be painful to hear it performed by any violinist not an adept of experience, as Mr. Adaskin assuredly is. His tone was broad and expressive, and his left-hand work invariably brilliant. The work is ruggedly individual and wonderfully varied, with a tremendously exciting Finale. The verve and authority of the rendering were the more notable, because the concerto is primarily orchestral. Frances Marr, substituting on a grand piano was splendid in a difficult task. Mr. Adaskin's short numbers were fascinating and both artists were especially impressive in the Bach-Kreisler Praeludium.

The T. S. O. Plans

From the stand point of local musical progress the most striking announcement that has been made in many a day is that the Toronto Symphony Orchestra which last season gave 19 concerts will double its activities and present 38. Commencing October 31st it will play every Tuesday and Friday night. Not all the Friday night events will take place in Massey Hall. There will be concerts in Hamilton, London, Kitchener, Guelph, St. Catharines, Oshawa and Brantford. Last season the only out-of-town engagement was at London. Thus T.S.O. is on the way to become an Ontario institution in a comprehensive sense.

No particulars are disclosed as to how T.S.O. has found itself in a position to budget for such enlarged activities, immensely helpful to the standard of performance. It is obvious that the Board has confidence in the generosity of the orchestra's supporters. The box-office alone is insufficient to support any first-rate symphonic organization, but it is always gratifying to private donors to feel that they are helping to give the public what it really wants. From a box-office standpoint the record of T.S.O. is remarkable. John Elton, its manager, attended a recent meeting of the Orchestra Managers' Association, where budgetary information was exchanged. It was shown that the Toronto organization's deficit at the end of last season was but 35% of total operating expenses. In the United States the average deficit runs from 40% to 60%. Earned income from tickets sales, recording and broadcasting was the best reported at the meeting, with the exception of New York, Boston, Chicago and San Francisco, which have large recording incomes.

Sales for the subscription series last season constituted a record, and there was a complete sell-out for all

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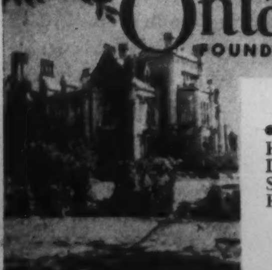

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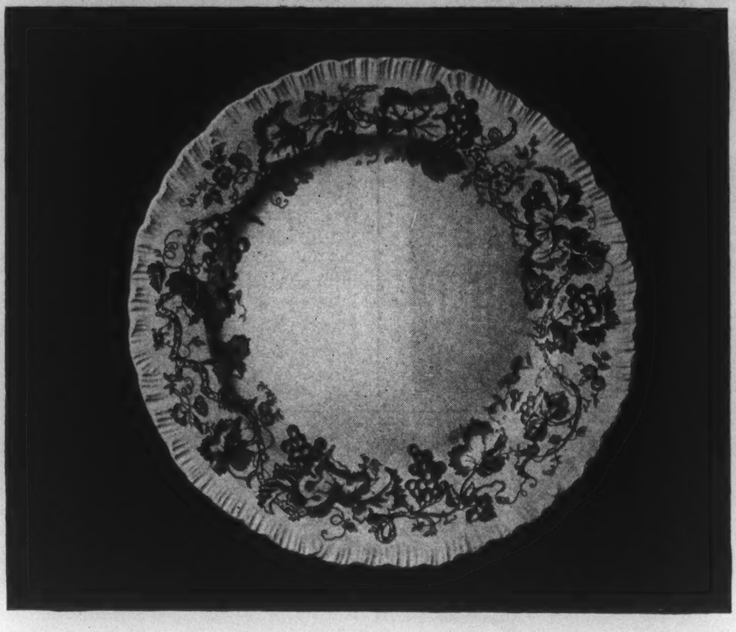

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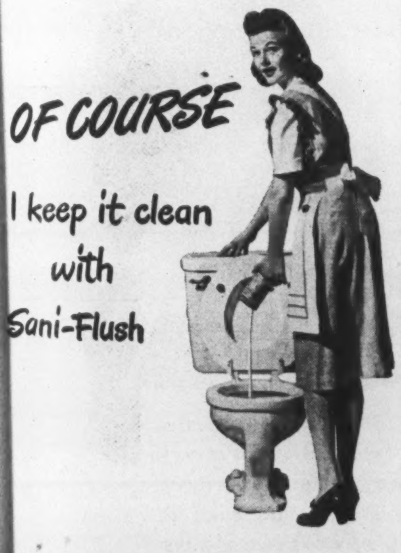
Vivian della Chiesa, soprano, who will be guest artist at the Promenade Symphony Concert in Varsity Arena, Toronto, Thursday July 20.



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FILM AND THEATRE

Crazy With the Heat Seems to be the Logical Explanation

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

ANYONE with a peculiar talent is bound eventually to arrive in Hollywood, which is like a prodigal and rather indiscriminating hostess determined to surround herself with a group of interesting people whether they mix or not. The group may include anyone from a Heifitz to a man who has trained a full-grown grizzly-bear to ride a scooter, with every variety of gift and degree of distinction in between. They all go to the film capital and sooner or later Hollywood finds itself faced with the eternal hostess problem of where on earth to put everybody. This accounts for the odd juxtapositions you frequently encounter in a Hollywood film; and also, no doubt for some of the hard feelings that result. There must be plenty of times when genius which feels that it is entitled to the master bed-room finds itself bedded down for the night on the billiard table.

Some such crisis appears to have precipitated "Sensations of 1945". Hollywood apparently found itself entertaining the Christiani family of acrobats, a dancing horse, a sensational tight-rope walker and the Pallenberg bears. Having no place else to put them it tucked them all away in "Sensations" along with Eleanor Powell, Dennis O'Keefe, W. C. Fields, Sophie Tucker, C. Aubrey Smith, and the Woody Herman and Cab Calloway bands. You never heard such a row. I could hardly get a wink of sleep.

Longsuffering Fields

W. C. Fields was, on the whole, the worst sufferer. Perhaps in self-defence Mr. Fields carries his usual state of abstraction to the point where he hardly seems to be there at all. To abet him the director of "Sensations" arranged to have a pair of acrobatic drunks filling up the foreground of his act, so that practically all you get of the great man is an occasional frantic gesture towards his broken straw hat. Sophie Tucker does rather better however. Trailing her inevitable black chiffon handkerchief she wanders about among the tables at a night-club, shouting advice on love and matrimony to the young couples gathered there, like a singing Dorothy Dix, whom she rather oddly resembles. Miss Tucker has the compelling quality of a steam calliope, as well as the air of having been in show business since time began, and these, with her powerfully built personality, manage to make an impression. The other acts included a tight-rope walk across the Grand Canyon and a grizzly bear performing on roller-skates, both of which spectacles I found unbearable to watch, though for different reasons. As a final novelty Eleanor Powell dances with a horse.

The plot which takes its wild way through all these vagaries has to do with a night club dancer (Eleanor Powell) who turns press-agent in disgust at the mild-mannered tactics of her own press-agent (Dennis O'Keefe.) Miss Powell's efforts in the publicity field lead to near manslaughter and a night in jail. Neither of these experiences daunt her but she overreaches herself by playing a nasty publicity trick on the venerable C. Aubrey Smith, an act of sacrilege roughly equivalent in the movie world to giving someone the hotfoot in a cathedral. Anyway this brings her to her senses and to the waiting arms of the hero. In the meantime she has naturally been far too active in the business field to do much dancing; and the finale (with the horse) does very little to make up the deficiencies in her role. "Sensations of 1945" in fact is fairly crammed with talent, most of it abused beyond recognition.

Aridity of Script

Joan Davis is undoubtedly the best rough-and-tumble comedienne in the entertainment world and it is impossible for her not to be funny occasionally when given half a chance or even less than half a chance, as she is in "Beautiful But Broke." Miss Davis too, is a press agent in her latest film, and presently by a transition far too complex to be gone into here, the leader of a girls' orchestra. The script of "Beautiful but Broke" is far from being a funny one, for the people who write scripts, whether radio or screen, for Miss Davis are governed entirely by two premises—that she has a large nose and that she is unattractive to men. Actually her physical drollery has nothing to do with her looks, which are passable, but consists almost entirely in a loose - jointed impetuosity which careens her through one situation after another and usually ends in a prattfall. She is a superb clown. But even the best clowns are all the better for a good workable script.

• •

Three Doughgirls Too Crowded

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

THE most striking thing about "The Doughgirls" is the ability of its large cast to remember their entrance and exit cues, since the doors of the single set (The living room of a suite in the Carlton Hotel, Washington) opened at least once every thirty seconds to let people in or out, singly or in large exultant groups. Director Robert Henderson might have been operating a shuttle service rather than directing a play. Everything is managed however with remarkable punctuality, speed and precision. "The Doughgirls" is a triumph of arrival-and-dispatch technique.

In general the play has to do with the housing situation in Washington, and in particular with three young women who manage to throw the Capital into a turmoil through their various claims on the armed services. It is built up of most of the reliable and strenuous elements of farce and is fair enough hot weather entertainment if you're not tired of the Washington housing situation by this time and don't mind a stage crowded practically to suffocation.

Gina Malo, Marjorie Peterson and Martha Jones play the three girls. They're all lively and good-looking and they change their clothes a lot which makes for interest of a kind. "The Doughgirls" isn't always as funny as it tries to be but there is enough wild activity every minute to supply at least the illusion of comedy.

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THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

The Canadian Career Girl Likes Washington and It Likes Her

By ELLEN MACKIE

Washington

A CANADIAN girl going to Washington should be a good mixer. Not that she will be plunged immediately into a whirlpool of gaiety; Washington is much too busy, too full of newcomers to "discover" her. She must make her own social niche; dust off her hobbies, polish up her talents and put them into circulation. Has she a flair for any one thing—or several? Can she dance, sing, entertain, do dramatics or play hostess at the Volunteer Service Clubs? If so, and if she will bestir herself, the busy world of Washington is her oyster.

This is the unanimous opinion of a group of girls attached to the British Missions there who hail from cities across Canada. I was fortunate in rounding a number of them up together at Greenbriar building, and a jolly hour we had, straightening out many of the "tall tales" of the press and getting the true facts about our girls in Washington.

Of course a girl can be lonely here, they agreed, but so can she be in her own home town. It is up to her.

"There are girls in Washington sitting at home," said Margaret MacCallum of Montreal, "wondering why they haven't dates and why they don't take. Let them forget about the 'take' and get out and 'give' and eventually they will have so many friends they can't fill all the engagements. The voluntary services are just crying out for helpers."

Primarily these Canadian girls are in Washington to do a job. One might argue that their social life is unimportant. But to do a job well one must be refreshed and happy. Girls who are lonely and bored, haven't the mental stimulus for work of those who, when work is over, can shed their responsibilities for an evening's fun.

The work they are doing and the interesting new jobs the war has provided is a story in itself. The complete story cannot be told here, though perhaps a cursory glance will be enlightening.

Margaret MacCallum arrived first on the scene—and we asked her how the Washington housing shortage affected newcomers from Canada.

"We wouldn't know about that. Suitable living quarters are engaged for each girl before she arrives. When you first come down here," Margaret supplemented, "you go through a sort of cycle. First you go to the room engaged for you by the personnel. Then, as you find your feet you choose your own quarters. Eventually you may arrive at the stage of having your own apartment."

She told of how she went about furnishing hers. The fun it was foraging for each piece. Deeply interested in interior decorating this sort of thing was just easy for Margaret MacCallum. She keyed her color scheme to a pair of flowered prints. She told amusingly of a Queen Anne chair she bought for fifty cents; how another chair, with no claims to the value of the former, was much dearer because it had arms.

Margaret MacCallum is a graduate of McGill College, was a student at Vassar. She has written plays and pageants, getting her first experience with the Little Theatre movement in Montreal. In Washington, with several others of these girls, she is taking part in a comedy, entitled "Low Bridge." It will be presented at an evening's entertainment for the new Canadians who have come to Washington. This versatile girl is research assistant to the Joint Liaison Committee at the British Embassy. She is extremely happy in her work and, although she has lived in several American cities, she thinks Washington has it over them all.

Talent Scout

Jeanne Wells, a tall brunette, daughter of Right Reverend G. A. Wells, now of Ottawa, came here from Toronto. A girl with plenty of color in her personality, she is a born organizer and is one of the prime movers of entertainment. She started the ball rolling by sending out 1,000 printed cards to all the British Missions in Washington, headed in big bold letters, Are You An Entertainer? The recipient was requested to fill in the card with name and talent, and return it. Thus with a wealth of talent on tap, they started their Dramatic Club.

"There's the nucleus of excellent material among them," Jeanne enthused. "Some have had stage experience."

Stage shows and dramatics aren't the only way these girls give their services. They take turns assisting at the American Women's Voluntary Service, where there is a long list of activities to choose from. They act as hostesses at the weekly dances for army men; they accompany soldiers on arranged sight-seeing tours; take a hand rolling bandages, on the switchboard, and at any one of a dozen of the more essential jobs.

Sheila Mackenzie, of Vancouver, is the true breezy Westerner. Taller than the average and tanned from a recent trip to Florida she radiates

The humble snood has been dramatized by Lilly Dache until its modest beginning as a mere bit of mesh to hold the hair, has been quite forgotten. Above, colorful motifs are appliqued on satin ribbon, and the net combined with a white straw halo.

A white straw picture hat has its shadowy flattering brim bound with lime yellow velvet (right). The crown is circled with yellow flowers, misty white spheres of thistledown.

Brown veiling and grosgrain binding accent the chalky white of Chinese homespun straw. Petal-shaped brim may be worn straight over a flat hair-do or posed over a pompadour.

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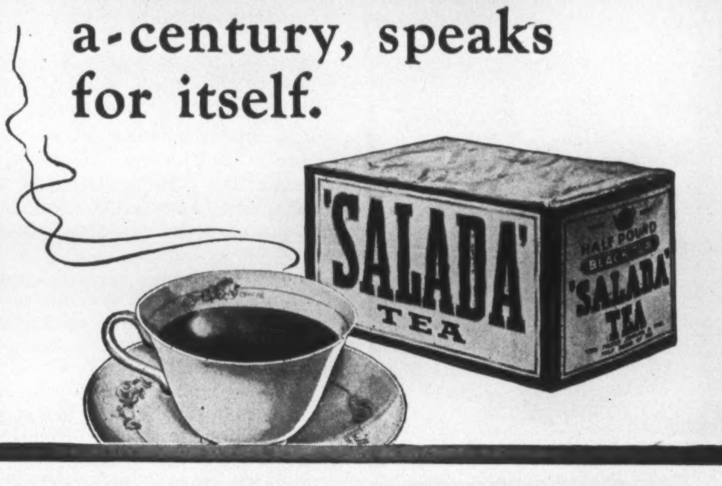

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health and vivacity. She had topped her head with a large becoming pink rose, laughingly remarking it 'did' for a hat, as there wasn't much more to this year's hats anyway. Incidentally, these girls attached to the British Missions are not in uniform. They dress as they please, and are as varied and individual in their styles as are their personalities.

Sheila MacKenzie was a teacher of commercial education in Vancouver. Now she has the job of supervisor in the Department of Records, British Food Mission. She has a staff of sixteen girls from Canada and the United States. Their work, keeping records of shipments of lend-lease food, sounds most interesting, and Miss Mackenzie reports a wonderful spirit of co-operation in the staff.

Sheila is fortunate in having a sister in Washington, and the two live very comfortably in a private home.

The British Missions

Touching on the opportunities for girls in the British Missions, a young junior secretary from Rosetown, Saskatchewan, Midge Cralle, rose from an intermediate job to become secretary to the Director of one of the Supply Directorates of the British Ministry of Supply Mission. Asked how she viewed Washington she replied enthusiastically, "I fell for it like a ton of bricks."

She spoke in glowing terms of her first residence—Scott's Hotel for Women. It is government owned and ten per cent of the guests are Canadians. There, for those who want it, is entertainment for the newcomer. Weekly dances are sponsored by Scott's, to which whole graduation classes of officers as well as others in the war department, are invited. The girls take turns acting as hostesses. There is a roof garden, free movies, boating parties on the Potomac, and a wide choice of other recreations.

By now Midge Cralle has reached the apartment stage of the abovementioned "cycle." She lives with another girl from her home town. At first Renee Hornick of Toronto found her job a bit humdrum. When the chief of her department inquired how she liked it she up and told him it was pretty dull. Perhaps he thought that a girl who had that much spunk was made of the right stuff for another chore, so he made her assistant to the Staff Architect, who, among his many responsibilities is in charge of the air conditioning of the buildings in which the British Missions are housed. Said Renee:

Washington Life

"There's never a dull moment now. When I started the job I didn't know what an air unit was. Well, I know now. There are a mere 1700 of 'em in the British Missions. I'm a sort of a middleman between the machinists and the army officers. In other words, I'm the complaint department, so if there is any trouble shooting I get it from both ends."

From the twinkle in her eye, it was clear she dotes on that kind of trouble shooting, thinks she's got the most interesting job going, and one that has a future after the war.

Marjorie Foster, of Edmonton, bookkeeper on the British Army staff, has also arrived at the apartment stage in her Washington career. She met her present roommate on the way down. At first she lived with some American girls who taught her Southern cooking. Now, it's fun to fry a chicken and she can flip griddle cakes with the dexterity of Aunt Jemima herself.

An outdoor girl, Washington is just about Marjorie's speed . . . ice skating, bowling, canoeing, picnics and what not. She has travelled around a bit too. . . New York, Detroit, and one trip back home to Edmonton.

There is only one lure that could pull Winnipeg's Muriel Hughes away from Washington. And the little sprite with silver arrow has scored. Marriage will take her back to Canada in October. At the moment she is right on her toes—dancing with the Columbia Light Opera Company in "No, No, Nanette." Incidentally the musical comedy is under the direction of Winnipeg's Ethyl Manning, who staged the entire production, with 60 young people in the cast. Coming to Washington as a junior stenographer, Muriel reports that she has increased her salary fifty per cent. She is now an intermediate clerk of the British Missions.

"Never regret having thrown my hand in," is the way Helen Griffin, another versatile Montreal girl, sums up her career in a war job. A secretary in the British Army staff, she has been in Washington two years and is happily settled with a Canadian girl in an apartment.

The summers there 'got' her at first, she recalls; and she used to feel like flying north and escaping from it all. But the heat isn't the horror it used to be. Helen has managed to make three trips home, and journeys about the United States have taken her to California, Virginia, New York, Philadelphia.

Speaking of their association with the American girls, I asked them if they noticed much difference in the two nationalities.

"We have gone into that," they told me, "and have talked it over with some of the Washington girls. We all agree there is little difference, if any. Girls on the two sides of the line talk, act and look pretty much alike. The girls here have been ever so nice to us."

And finally "Now that you've got the true facts," they remarked, "no doubt there'll be a rush to be sent to Washington by the girls in Canada." I wonder.

Summer will show

. . . . . sweet shades and color crystal clear. Pastels delicate, misty toned. Stripes that sparkle pattern's counterchange — for the shirt Man-Tailored by Tooke.

Styled all in cotton, fine soft and dauntlessly washable. Pre-Shrunk, sparkling fresh each time from the soap, the water and the sun. Beautiful cottons exclusive to Tooke.

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CONCERNING FOOD

Midsummer Desserts Must Please the Palate and Spare the Cook

By JANET MARCH

EXTRAVAGANT dessert recipes went out with nylon stockings and it's very likely we won't be using them again for the duration. However, the situation really isn't bad. Delicious new recipes are coming to light every day. Some of them call for graham crackers. Why? Because they cut down the use of sugar and shortening. And fortunately, the graham flavor is one we seldom tire of. A distinct advantage of graham cracker dessert recipes is that they are usually quick and easy to make.

For instance, here's one for Victory Icebox Cake. You can whip it up right after lunch, put it in the refrigerator and it'll be ready to serve for dinner.

Victory Icebox Cake

⅔ cup day old cream
1½ tsps. lemon juice
1⅓ cups well drained applesauce
3 tbsps. sugar
⅛ tsp. salt
½ tsp. vanilla
2 cups graham cracker crumbs

Combine the applesauce, sugar, salt and vanilla. Whipped chilled cream until fluffy. Then, add lemon juice and whip until stiff. Fold the cream into the applesauce. Use a dish which has approximately a quart capacity. Arrange the crumbs and applesauce mixture in alternate layers, beginning with crumbs. Have three layers of crumbs and two of applesauce. Then, place the cake in the refrigerator and chill for four hours. Serves four.

Resourcefulness ranks high among feminine virtues. It is being exhibited in great style by the Canadian homemaker today. Although the food situation hasn't come to the point where she must make something out of nothing, she has learned to substitute successfully the plentiful for the scarce.

When it comes to desserts, Mrs. Homemaker thanks her lucky stars for graham crackers. The use of these tasty tidbits in recipes cuts down the amount of sugar and shortening necessary. Their own distinctive flavor is a sufficient treat in itself. Then, too, nine times out of ten, desserts calling for graham crackers are quick and easy to make, and save valuable time for other duties.

The following recipe for graham wafer pie crust requires no butter or shortening, no flour, no rolling, no fuss:

First, get a package of graham wafers. Then, place a layer of wafers on the bottom of a lightly-greased pie plate, trimmnig some of them to fit the shape, and filling in any uncovered spaces with wafer crumbs. Cut other wafers in halves and stand them on edge around the sloping side of the pie plate. And there's your pie crust!

Don't be skeptical as to whether the pie crust will hang together when individual pieces are cut after the filling goes in. It will!

Use your favorite chocolate or caramel for the filling.

A Lemon Cream Sherbet, refrigerator-frozen, is a nice example of the way elbow grease and the natural sweetness of cream will work together to produce a sherbet light enough to be sweet, and smooth enough to be classed as good. And in its original version, incidentally, this recipe called for 1¼ cups of sugar.

Lemon Cream Sherbet

½ cup sugar
1½ cups boiling water
Juice of 2 lemons
Grated rind of ½ lemon
Dash of salt
1 egg, separated
1½ cups chilled heavy cream, whipped

Combine sugar, water, lemon juice and rind. Mix over low heat until sugar has dissolved. Add salt and pour slowly over slightly beaten egg yolk, mixing well. Cool to room temperature. Freeze in automatic refrigerator at coldest temperature until firm. Turn into chilled bowl and whip with rotary beater until fluffy. Fold beaten egg white into cream. Fold into chilled mixture. Return to refrigerator and freeze until firm.

Here is a frozen dessert which uses the natural sweetness of milk plus the natural sweetness of cream and orange juice to stretch the rationed allowance of actual sugar. Freeze it fast as fast.

Orange Ice Cream

⅝ cup milk
1 egg yolk, beaten
½ cup sugar
⅝ cup water
1½ cups orange juice, strained
⅝ cup cream
1 tablespoon grated orange rind

Scald milk, blend into slightly beaten egg yolk and cook over hot water two or three minutes, stirring well. Cool. Combine sugar and water and heat until sugar is well dissolved. Cool and add orange juice. Add custard. Freeze, using six parts ice to one of rock salt until beginning to firm. Add whipped cream and grated rind, continue freezing until firm. Pack, using 3 parts ice to 1 part salt, until ready to serve.

Lemon-Stick Ice Cream

½ teaspoon lemon extract
½ teaspoon vanilla extract
1½ cups milk
¾ cup heavy cream, whipped
½ cup crushed lemon-stick candy

Add flavorings to milk. Fold in whipped cream and freeze using 6 parts ice to 1 part salt. When chilled, add crushed candy and freeze until firm. Serve with a garnish of additional crushed candy sticks.

Perdita and Pink Boy Are War Guests

By JEAN McMARTIN

Gainsborough and Reynolds disagreed about nearly everything but were one in their portrayed analyses of the character of the then Prince of Wales' friend, Mrs. Robinson. The portraits of "Perdita" by the two famous painters, together with eight other masterpieces, are at the National Gallery for the duration.

THIS is the season of year when Canadian families get the wanderlust. On every living room rug after dinner you will find road maps scattered about and loud debates going on. Just where the family will go this year for holidays is good for an argument weeks in advance.

One thing is certain, however, some time or other most Canadian families are going to set their feet on the road to the Capital.

This year is not much different. Canadians will go to Ottawa to see the Houses of Parliament, the winding and flower-full Driveway, the turbulent river and the National Gallery.

As one of the best attractions in Ottawa today people are pointing to the Gallery. Here is conspicuous proof of a saying about an ill wind that doesn't blow somebody good.

Ten canvases, masterpieces from the old world, are in safekeeping here and will remain to enrich the culture of Canada for the duration.

Outstanding among them are two portraits of the famed Mrs. Robinson, Perdita. Painted by Gainsborough and Reynolds in the late 1700's, they show a calculating and shrewd woman—attractive, not pretty—mistress, actress, woman of the half-world, friend of the Prince of Wales.

Friend of the Prince

Gainsborough and Reynolds were never friends. They agreed on very few points. But on one point they did agree—their interpretation of this woman. Each saw her in the same light. Each painted her with a long, studied look as though, even as she sat there, she was wondering how these painters, one an artist to royalty, could fit into her scheme of things.

Perdita, named after one of her Shakespearean roles, was worthy of a full-length portrait by Gainsborough. Who paid the bill, who sat and talked with her to pass the idle hours of posing is not important now. What is important is the picture which has caught the mastery of Gainsborough's brush, the nicety of his expression of this darling of the prince.

There she sits in ivory satin, pearls and chiffon. Her sweeping gown falls in soft folds over her knee to the floor allowing a pointed shoe to show underneath the hem. Her hair, a warm brown, is swept up from the ears and brow and one curl hangs down to rest on a bare shoulder.

She is holding a letter, a billet-doux perhaps. Could it be a royal seal stamped on it? She looks at you, a long, level look. Her thin lips are straight and unsmiling.

Reynolds has done her as a head and shoulders and she is dressed not in her finery but in street clothes. She wears a feathered hat and frilly collar. An interesting picture, an arresting picture, and again that cool look.

Pink and Gold

But Mrs. Robinson is not the whole show. Look in the corner next to her and you see a child. He's not an ordinary child. He is dressed in pink and gold and is called "The Pink Boy"—another Gainsborough.

And farther to the right a Turner canvas is filled with the salt of blown water, a burial at sea. And a happier scene on the east wall shows Hogarth in a serene frame of mind, a painting of a family group.

The other masterpieces which compete to catch the eye are a Titian—a fullsome woman dressed in a wine-colored dress—a small Constable landscape, and two canvasses from the Dutch school, family scenes by de Hooch and Metsu.

Now down the corridor to stop and look upon Lady Sheffield by Gainsborough, a contemporary of Perdita.

She is languorous. She is wealthy. She is dressed in blue. And here is where Gainsborough gives the lie to Reynold's rules and regulations.

Reynolds claimed that the cold colors—blues, grays and greens—could only be used to set off warm colors. They could only take second place to the mellow reds and yellows or failure would follow.

Whether Gainsborough painted his Lady Sheffield in defiance of Reynold's statement or whether, as some say, Reynolds made the statement in criticism of Gainsborough's work—this fact is buried in history. The point remains that the picture, like our other "wards" in the Gallery, is a thing of rare beauty.

Have a Coca-Cola = Look who just blew in

. . . a way to say "Welcome" to an old friend

Canadian war-workers welcome *the pause that refreshes* with ice-cold Coca-Cola during a busy day. And there's no better way to welcome a friend. At the phrase *Have a "Coke"* a returned fighting man knows he's back with the gang. Those words are a theme song of comradeship, and a signal for more work and better work. From Halifax to Vancouver, a *rest-pause* with ice-cold Coca-Cola is a little minute that sends you back to work *refreshed.*

* * *

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Raspberries With or Sans Cream

By MARION GIFFORD

ONCE again it's the berry season and the boxes of raspberries are waiting on the grocer's shelves. The flavor of the raspberries is precious so don't lose any of it when you wash the berries. Just swish them through ice water, then hull and drain dry.

Raspberries are always good heaped in bowls with just sugar and plenty of cream. But they're expensive eating that way, and besides, you'll want to vary your fare. So, if you're tired of the old ways with raspberry dishes, try these different recipes. They don't require much kitchen time and are perfect for summer days.

Roubaix Raspberry Charlotte

2 cups fresh raspberries
1 cup moist white bread-crumbs
½ cup sugar
¼ teaspoon nutmeg
1½ tablespoons butter
1 teaspoon sherry

Wash and hull berries. Drain dry. Combine bread-crumbs, sugar and nutmeg. Cover bottom of greased casserole with crumb mixture, dot with part of butter, then spread with layer of raspberries. Repeat alternating layers of crumbs and raspberries. Top with crumbs dotted with butter. Sprinkle with sherry. Cover and bake in moderate oven (350°F.) for 30 minutes. Remove cover and brown lightly. Serve hot with hard sauce or cream or cold with ice cream.

St. Etienne Raspberry Mousse

2 cups fresh raspberries
Sugar
¼ cup water
1 tablespoon gelatin
1 egg white, stiffly beaten
½ cup cream

Cook raspberries with sugar (to taste) and water until soft. Beat with fork to make puree. Soften gelatin in 2 tablespoons cold water; add to puree and stir until dissolved. Cool, then beat. Fold egg white and cream into puree and beat together. Chill until thickened, then pile into a glass dish and decorate with fresh raspberries.

Bordeaux Raspberry Fritters

1 cup sifted flour
1½ teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons sugar
1 egg, slightly beaten
1/3 cup milk
1 teaspoon fat, melted
1 cup fresh raspberries

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Combine egg, milk and shortening and add dry ingredients, mixing well. Add raspberries. Drop by spoonfuls into hot deep fat (350-365°F.) and cook five minutes or until browned; drain on unglazed paper. Sprinkle with sugar. Serve hot with custard sauce or a dessert sauce. Garnish with a few whole raspberries.

Melba Sauce

1 cup raspberries
½ cup currant jelly
½ cup sugar
½ tablespoon cornstarch
1 tablespoon water

Wash raspberries and drain. Add jelly and sugar and heat to boiling. Blend cornstarch with water and add to fruit, stirring until mixture is smooth. Cook slowly for 10 minutes. Strain and cool.

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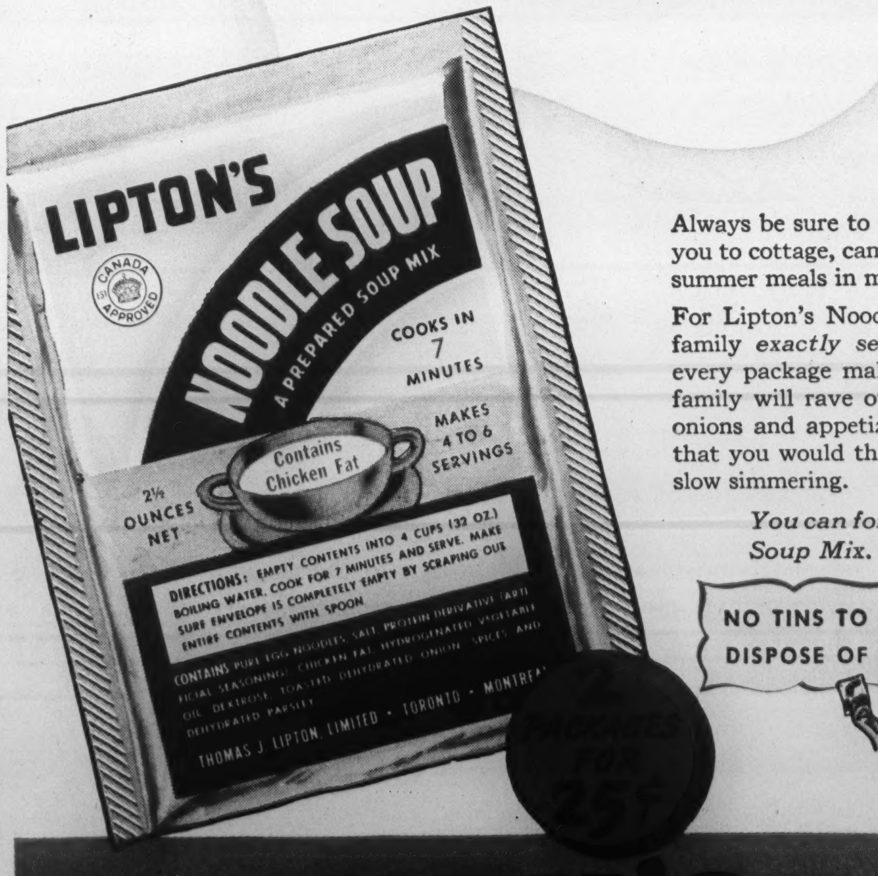

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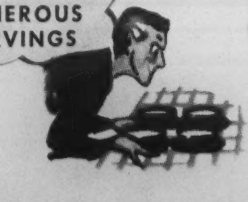

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LIPTON'S NOODLE SOUP *Mix*

"THE NEW-FASHIONED SOUP WITH THE OLD-FASHIONED FLAVOUR"

THE OTHER PAGE

Officers Are Accommodated at the Casa Grande on the Hill

By A. J. ELLIOTT

THERE were three of us on the Recce party; George and Tony and I.

Our first job, when we got to the village, was to arrange billets for the unit. The local *carbiniere*, who kept explaining to us in broken English why he hadn't been able to get a new glass eye since he broke his last one, was very helpful once he became assured of our sympathy with his personal problem. So, after our main job was done, we asked him to suggest a spot for an Officers' Mess. That, one gathered, was a cinch. Our interpreter merely waved his hand to indicate the big house on top of the hill, alongside the church. The *casa grande. Si. Si.* The officiers. Always they are accommodated there. The Signora spika Angleesi.

We left the jeep in the Piazza S. Maria and trailed after him up the Via Roma to the Largo Conti Vitto. Every village has a Via Roma. So far, none of them have led us to Rome. It was a hot, steep climb. The big, yellow Baroque church faced us as we ascended. A great deal of the yellow stucco had been blown off its pillars and portico, exposing the stone and masonry of the walls. The *casa grande* extended along the right hand side of the Largo. It was covered with cream-colored stucco and had boxcar-red door frames and shutters. Opposite it was another large house, a white one, with VIVE IL DUCE painted on its wall and not completely erased. The *casa grande* was pockmarked with machine gun fire. But the IL DUCE house, although it looked intact from the front, was little more than a shell. There had been very bitter house to house fighting between the *Canadesi* and the *Tedeschi* before the latter had capitulated. So our interpreter, the *carbiniere*, said. Then he left us. Somebody, he thought, should remain with the jeep. Somehow we got the impression that he didn't seem to be as keen about making a contact for us at the *casa grande* as he had been at the other houses in the village.

THE great, red, iron studded gate, flanked by classic pillars, was closed. But a little doorway was ajar and we stepped into a cool, flagged vestibule. There was a door on each side of the vestibule, and facing us, at the back, a great, marble staircase with a wrought iron balustrade rose to the upper storey. Both of the doorways bore brass plaques with the same name on them, DOTT. MOTTO. We rang the bell of the door to our right. The *Dottore* answered. *Si. Si. Les soldati* were accommodated. Come wiz me. We went wiz him.

He led us upstairs and opened one leaf of a pair of double doors. The brass plaque on it said GIOVANNI BELLONI. We found ourselves in a huge, stone paved hall that was furnished with a gigantic Victorian settee and an equally gigantic Victorian armoire. It was lighted (dimly) by a naked ten watt electric light bulb. Here we were met by a rather thin, middle-aged woman dressed in black. Her legs were bare and she wore cloches with very high heels. Her green eyes protruded apprehensively from a long, deadwhite face, enlivened by a startlingly crimson gash of lipstick. The Signora Belloni. After a short, crackling conversation with her in Italian, the Dottore departed.

The signora motioned for us to follow her, and led us through a diningroom. It contained two dusty, bare, fumed oak sideboards, a dusty fumed oak table whose middle leaves were unpolished, six bentwood chairs à la Greek restaurant and a white marble mantelpiece *sans* fireplace. A depressing room. We did not pause there but went on into the salon.

"*Permissio*," said the signora, "the signorina that spika Angleesi. Una momente."

We waited.

While we waited, Tony surreptitiously smoothed his hair and straightened his tie. George gave his moustache a couple of little twirls. They were standing in front of the huge ormolu mirror that dominated the dark, gaunt, impressive room. The mirror hung on the wall opposite the doorway by which we had entered. All the doorways, and the one window, were muffled in long, dreary, brown drapes edged with ball fringe. Ranged against the walls were two huge brown settees and two huge brown armchairs, tattered and threadbare. They were ornamented with more of the same ball fringe. A mahogany curio table's glass top had been replaced by a piece of plywood. There was dust on the plywood. A dusty, black walnut whatnot filled one corner. It had a profile of Garibaldi carved on it where one might reasonably expect to find a bunch of fruit or flowers. In the farthest, darkest corner stood a huge old grand piano, a Bechstein. It was made of crotch mahogany, as delicately matched as anything Sheraton ever produced. Monstrous steel engravings, "The Spanish Marriage", "The Education of a Prince", "A Venetian Scene", in monstrous gilt frames, hung at regular intervals on the dark walls. Here and there, between the pictures, the prisms on ormolu and crystal sconces twinkled feebly. A mammoth gilt chandelier, with two or three bushels of prisms dripping from it, hung from the middle of the ceiling. The stone floor was bare.

THE portieres near the Bechstein parted and the signorina that spika the Angleesi entered.

"Good morning, gentlemen," she said.

She was something under five feet in height and almost perfectly square. She wore a Norfolk jacket and wide slacks of grey linen, and on her feet she had carpet slippers. A man's shirt with a semi-starched collar and a dark red foulard four-in-hand tie completed her costume. Her thick white hair was cut short and brushed back, with a part on the left side. Her mouth was large and gentle and filled with beautiful teeth, both true and false. The gold bridgework which she showed whenever she laughed or talked was a fascinatingly unusual sight, because Italian caps, fillings and dentures are made of nickel or monel metal or something more reminiscent of "Crane quality in all the hidden fixtures" than of "Crane beauty in the open". She

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stood, leaning on her stick, her blue eyes twinkling at our astonishment. After all, she was hardly what we had expected in the way of a signorina who spika Angleesi. She reminded one of a lot of people: Paderewski, Einstein, Rosa Bonheur. Probably she resembled none of them.

Our business was soon finished. There were two bedrooms, furnished with the same forlorn grandeur as the salon, and a bathroom. The bathroom—a sunparlor attached to one of the bedrooms—jutted out over the valley, hundreds of feet below.

It was a very nice kitchen, with white tiled walls, a white tiled, charcoal-burning stove, a tiled sink. But no water. A great, honey colored mantelpiece filled one end of it, and a big, black, copper pot hung over the fire on the hearth. There was an armchair by the hearth. It was a clean, bright, cheerful-looking room; particularly by contrast with the other rooms we had seen.

A woman whom we had not seen before was standing in front of the charcoal stove, fanning the fire. Her dark, curly hair was bobbed and bound with a snood. She had high cheek bones, snapping black eyes, and she was minus one upper front tooth. A staccato conversation sprang up among the three women as soon as we entered, and presently the old lady turned to us and said:

"You will have coffee wiz us? We have ver' goot coffee."

"Yes, yes," we said, "thank you. Yes."

The coffee, ver' goot coffee indeed, was served from little blue and white Sèvres cups and with heavy little silver coffee spoons. We sat at a table covered with a beautifully embroidered, handwoven, linen cloth. Over our coffee we became more friendly and expansive.

"You speak excellent English," said George to the old lady. "Have you been in the United States? A great many Italians seem to have learned to speak English there."

"I am not Italian," she replied, "I am from Berlin. A Tedeschi. . . ."

Her mischievous blue eyes twinkled as she watched his face drop. All our faces dropped, because we were all thinking the same thing. An officers' Mess in a German household. If the Old Man ever discovered it, Hell would pop. And it was such a swell go, too. Having enjoyed our discomfiture enough, the old lady continued:

". . . . a Jew. I am Fraulein Landschott."

"But your English?"

"In the campo I have learned it. I am for three years in the concentration camp."

"And the other ladies. Are they Jewish too?"

"Non. Non. The Signora of the Casa iss Italian. Madame Tonschka iss Jugoslav. Tonschka in Anglees iss Tonsilitis. . ."

"Niente Tonsilitis," snapped that lady, "Tonschka."

"In the campo," continued the old lady, "Tonschka wass cook for us all. She and the Signora of the Casa will help to make of your rations in all the little tins, somesing better. And from the heart, you are most welcome to their help. Your cooks they will show how to use these stove. If you lack carbona or wood, that we will provide; and when you have some, then it you return. But please, the benzina . . . if you would please to not bring it into the kitchen. The noise . . . and all the time pump, pump, pump. And the food iss cook better on these stove."

George assured her that we would not set up a pressure cooker in the kitchen. Madame Tonschka was humming to herself as she cleared our table.

"Isn't that 'Lili Marlene' you're humming?" Tony asked her.

There was another crackling, three-cornered conversation in Italian, punctuated with a lot of laughter. The old fraulein explained:

"It is from the campo she learns that song. The Director at that campo, she was ver' naughty . . . naughty? No, not naughty. You say crew-well, crew-well. Crew-well wiz us. . ."

"Si! Si! Cruel!" exclaimed Madame Tonschka, nodding vigorously.

"Non! Non!" said Signora Belloni gently, and laughed.

"Si! Si! insisted Madame Tonschka. "So crew-well she was," continued Fraulein Landschott, "if we should sing 'Lili Marlene', with the confinement solitaire she'd punish us. And that Tonsilitis, she'd sing it, so then she would not have to cook. . ."

"Niente Tonsilitis," thundered Madame Tonschka.

"But was it more difficult for you, being a Jewess, in the camp?" George asked the fraulein.

"In ze campo," the old lady shrugged her shoulders, "non. But before for years, I am pursued. From Berlin to Austria to Jugo-Slavia. Once I am captured. My friends pay my guards to not see, and I am permitted to escape. For three weeks I am in the ground. Si. Si. The ground. With stones above me. Three weeks. And at nights my friends they come and move the stones and give me food. So there I stay till when I can escape."

A doorbell rang somewhere. Signora Belloni said something in Italian to the others. She went to the mantelpiece and took some money from a handleless teacup that stood on it. Then she said, "Permissio," to us and went out.

"It is the countrymans," said Fraulein Landschott. "Now, at Pasquale... Pasquale? You say Easter . . . they come to make the salute to the Signora of the Casa."

"Where is the Signor, Signor Belloni," Tony asked, "In the army?"

"Non. Non. Signor Belloni, he is dead. For eight years. Ten years ago they are married. And he is not a Fascist. He will not. So before the door are carbinieri, two carbinieri, with rifles. So every one who comes in to see the signor must stop and answer questions which they ask. And every one who goes out must answer questions too. And once each week, every week, he must go away to make report to the Commandant of this province what he is doing this week. And so he dies. Eight years ago he dies."

She paused.

"But when I say that what you want to make you comfortable, the signora will provide, that is the truth, and from the heart. Six months I am in this house and in the window in our chambre we have not glass. The bombs. I say to the signora that she should take the glass from the windows in the rooms of the soldati. For they are strong and will not suffer from the cold as we do. But she says non. What little while they can have comfort, they will have comfort. We suffer not much."

"Was the signora in the campo too, because she was not a Fascist?"

"She was in the campo; yes," said the old Fraulein, her blue eyes dancing. "But not for that. Did I not tell you, she was so crew-well? She was the Director of the campo."

The three of them stood laughing in the doorway as we went down.

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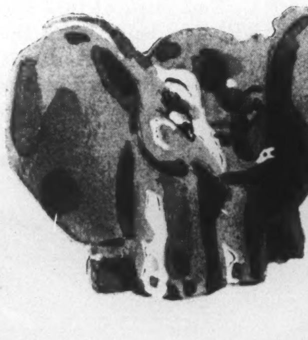

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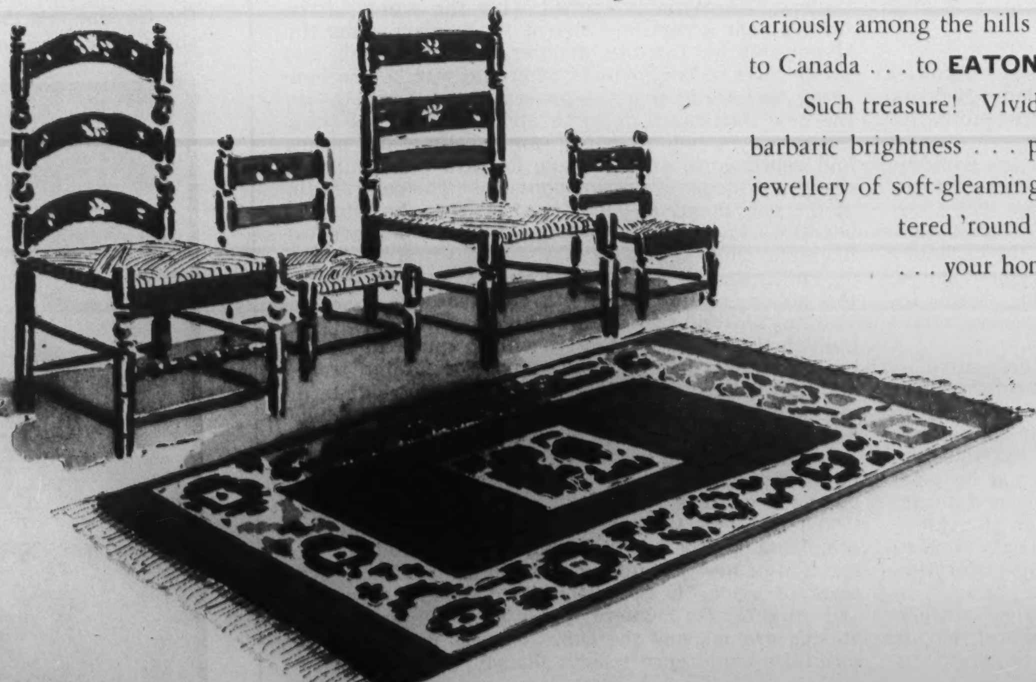

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45 Nations Debate on International Fund

By HENRY SOMERVILLE

The international conference of monetary experts at Bretton Woods has two primary aims: to make credits available to countries which will need them for the resumption of international trade after the war, and to secure a sufficient stability of exchange rates, without the restrictions of the gold standard, as will satisfy the creditor countries, among which Canada will rank high.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT was not encouraging to newspaper correspondents when he indicated they would be allowed the hospitality at Bretton Woods that they enjoyed at the Quebec Conference, for most of the stories they were able to send to their editors from the latter were about the externals of the Chateau Frontenac. Until the various viewpoints of the different countries have been substantially reconciled the effect of broadcasting the monetary discussions would not be harmonious.

All countries have a common interest in seeing national currencies internationally exchangeable at stable ratios, and all countries agree that to re-start international trade after the war without the artificial obstacles that were erected during the Depression, there must be some new provision of international credit. The countries with surplus goods for export will be hardly less eager to sell than the understocked countries will be anxious to buy. But the exporting countries, in granting time for payment, will want to be sure that when they are paid it will be with sound money. The buying countries must take care of the exchange value of their currencies.

It is impossible to look for international credit arrangements without stability of exchange and these are the two prime aims of the International Monetary Conference.

Gold Standard Tabooed

United States interests would be most completely satisfied by an international restoration of the gold standard, which secures exchange stability as long as it is in operation. It has been authoritatively stated that the United States would lend Great Britain as much money as was necessary if she would consent to tie herself again to gold, but Britain now rejects this policy with vehemence. In some banking quarters and among some economists there is the old belief that gold is the only safe basis for a monetary system but both Industry and Labor have adopted the Keynsian gospel of "full employment" by means of expansionist money policies. Britain fears that the gold standard would operate restrictively, and anyhow it would make Britain dependent on the policies of the United States which has become a quasi-monopolist of the world's gold.

The more moderate, and probably more influential section in the United States, represented by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Morgenthau, recognizes the futility of trying to reimpose the gold standard on Britain and many other countries equally opposed to it. Canada's position is intermediate between that of the United States and Britain, for though she has a large interest in the gold market she has a still larger interest in being able to sell other products of her soil. Moreover, Canada is vitally interested in the exchange between sterling and the U.S. dollar because she normally has a credit balance in sterling which she needs to convert into U.S. dollars in order to clear her debit balance with the Republic. Canadian experts have played an outstanding part in the international discussions during the last twelve months. The Ottawa publication containing the views of the Canadian experts was anonymous but the Deputy Minister of Finance, Mr. W. C. Clark, is known to have been a leader among men.

The original British or "Keynes

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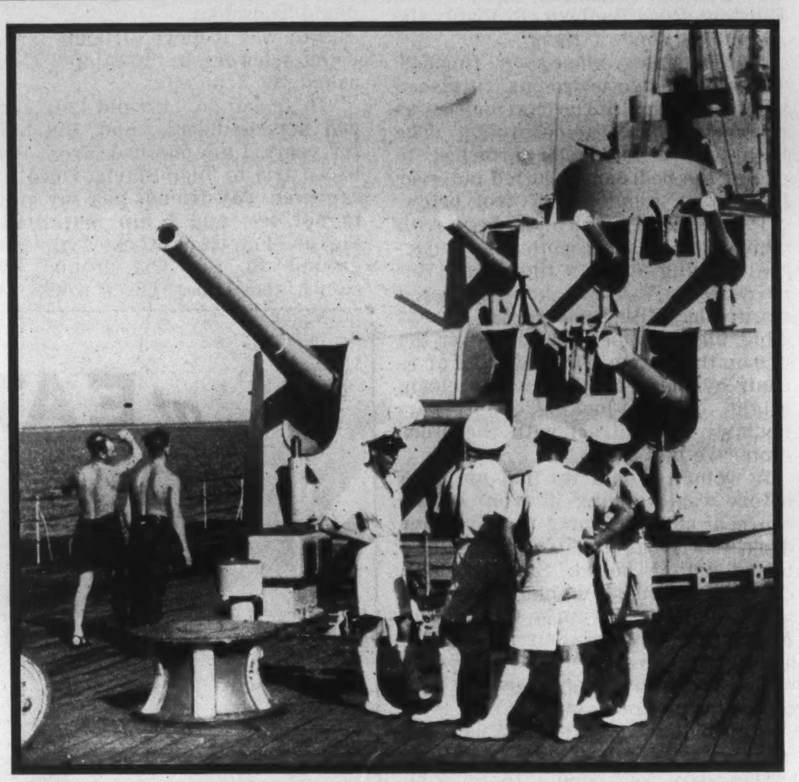


It will be a long time again before we hear the once popular contention that battleships are obsolete. Allied navies supporting the French beachhead landings carried out the greatest bombardment in naval history. British warships engaged enemy targets at long range and smothered massive gun emplacements which were harassing forward troops. Now the Germans say they gave up Carentan, one of the keys to the Cherbourg Peninsula defences, to get out of range of naval guns. Besides naval units stationed in the Atlantic, Mr. Churchill has told the world that there is a powerful battle fleet under Admiral Somerville in Indian waters. The ships of this fleet are actively preparing for the day when they will join battle with the Japanese fleet. These photographs show an Eastern Fleet cruiser calibrating her guns. Above: An ordnance artificer lowers the weight down the barrel of one of the 6" guns, preparatory to sponging out before the shoot. Mouths of other guns are covered.

Above: ammunition comes alongside in a lighter and the Royal Marines unload it. In the background are cases of cordite. In the photo below the Gunner sets the "rakes", a gauge which measures the spread of the shots, according to the angles given him by the Staff Gunnery Officer.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Cash & Credit for World Trade

By P. M. RICHARDS

AS EVERYONE knows, a major obstacle to the resumption of international trade—needed immediately the Hitler war ends to relieve the pressing deficiencies of the devastated countries and to provide employment in them and in the countries supplying the wanted goods—will be, unless remedies are effected, the chaotic state of most countries' currencies and the lack, by most of them, of capital and credit for rehabilitation and trade development.

So after much preliminary discussion, the representatives of forty-five nations are now meeting in the White Mountains of New Hampshire to do something about it. Creation of an exchange stabilization fund of $8-10 billions and a world Bank for Reconstruction and Development is proposed.

Canadians, as citizens of a country more than ordinarily dependent upon world trade for its own prosperity, will be especially wishful of success for the conference. Progress by international co-operation would be in line with liberal-minded hopes for the postwar. But all is not rosy. A big question is whether the exchange values of national currencies should be and, indeed, *can* be stabilized before the economies of those countries have adjusted themselves to the derangements of war and the changed situations of peace and before their currencies have reflected these new conditions.

Factors of Imbalance

There will be numberless problems and difficulties to overcome, problems of inability to balance budgets, of the ownership of property, of compensation for plants destroyed, currency inflation, disappearance of former markets because of political changes, domestic pressure to retain existing barriers against imports, etc., etc. The working-out of these things will affect these nations' trade policies, fiscal policies, production costs and price levels, and through them the exchange values of their currencies. Therefore might not stabilization now be too early and, because of present inability to establish the real values of currencies, might it not break down?

Lord Keynes, leader of the British delegation at Bretton Woods, says it is better to do something than nothing, that inaction now would endanger world reconstruction and make later action difficult or impossible. But this answer does not meet the objection that by failing to recognize that the internal financial stability of a country is the first requisite of international financial stability, present attempts to achieve *stability* of exchange rates may produce only *rigidity* of exchange rates, and thereby delay the restoration of a healthy condition of world trade.

It is important to note that Lord Keynes' attitude toward a world plan is necessarily influenced by his knowledge of Britain's own position and requirements for the postwar. After maintaining the gold standard for a hundred years while she was the leading creditor nation, Britain abandoned it in 1931 when world trade depression drastically diminished her exports and threatened to cause a catastrophic deflation in British prices, wages and employment if she continued her traditional policy of exporting gold to settle exterior debts. Today Britain has relatively little gold, an *external* debt of some $12 billions; she has sold most of her overseas investments to finance the war, and to replace income from that source must export about 50 per cent more than she did before the war, though she will face new competition in export markets and in shipping and other services, and she has to meet the cost of her new social security program.

British Transformation

To fit herself to meet the new conditions at home and abroad, Britain is undergoing a social-economic transformation of world significance. Keynes has briefly stated her financial policy thus: "We abjure the instruments of bank rate and credit contraction operating through the increase of unemployment as a means of forcing our domestic economy into line with external factors." The recent British White Paper on postwar employment opened with the words: "The Government accepts as one of its primary aims the responsibilities for the maintenance of a high and stable level of employment after the war." It is indicated that to do this the government intends to use the new techniques of curbs and controls, plus state-insurance "social security," for levelling off booms and depressions, and to make low-cost and abundant credit a principal means of financing. The central aim of the new domestic policy is to prevent the total expenditure for goods and services falling when general unemployment appears.

The British proposals at Bretton Woods tie in with this policy. Britain hopes that international exchange stabilization and provision of international credit for individual nations needing it will do much to enable her to achieve her required volume of foreign trade, and that means will also be provided for the long-term discharge of her war debts to other countries. She places her own requirements quite frankly before the conference, on the basis that all the nations are economically interested in Britain's own economic survival and welfare.

There seems to be little inclination to dispute the soundness of the attitude, but the question of the creation of new rigidities (obstacles to the free movement of trade) is not disposed of. Many American and some British bankers oppose the conference plans on this ground, and the U.S. Congress is expected to scrutinize conference results sharply.

(*Continued from Page 34*)

plan" and the original United States or "White plan", as well as the plan of the Canadian experts, are now pigeon-holed and Bretton Woods is considering a later plan agreed upon by the financial technicians of 30 nations. This plan sets up a Fund of 8 billion dollars for the United and Associated Nations, to be increased to 10 billions if all the countries of the world come in. Each member country will contribute a quota to the Fund. The size of the quota is one of the major problems to be settled at Bretton Woods. It will help the reader to envisage the situation in concrete terms if we quote the estimates of a prominent American economist—who is opposed to the Fund—General Leonard P. Ayres: United States $2.75 billions; Great Britain $1.25 billions, Russia $1 billion, China $600 millions, Canada $300 millions.

The nominal quotas are no measure of the real quotas, for each country will contribute mainly its own currency and only a fraction in gold, according to the size of its gold reserves. If it has no gold reserves it will apparently not have to contribute any gold. If China's nominal contribution is twice that of Canada it will be on paper only, for a country's real contribution will be the stocks of goods at competitive prices that it has available for export, over and above the imports for which it pays.

Par Values of Currencies

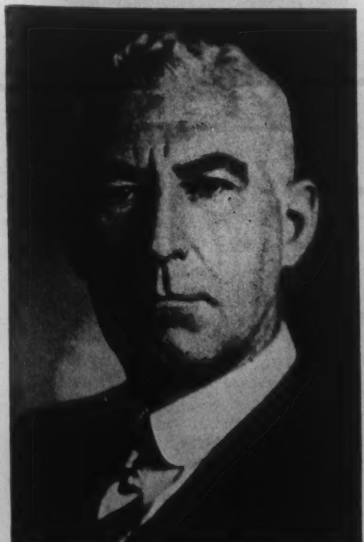
Though the quotas will not be paid in gold their values will be expressed in terms of gold and it is the aim to have these gold-values remain fixed. When each currency has a fixed value in gold all currencies will have fixed exchange rates in terms of each other. Here is the most difficult of all the problems confronting the experts at Bretton Woods. The majority of countries are unable at the present time to determine or foresee with any exactness the proper exchange values of their currencies in the postwar period. We may reasonably suppose that the U.S. dollar can be kept at its present gold value, and we may further suppose, though it is only a guess, that the Canadian dollar is appropriately pegged at 90 cents, of the U.S. dollar. General Ayres guesses that the British pound may be 4.04 U.S. dollars. It is not enough to settle the values of the leading currencies. Canada, for example, sells goods in competition with Australia and the Argentine and our Western farmers would hate to see the Canadian dollar put high in relation to the Australian pound or the Argentine peso.

A country must be free to decide itself as to the gold value of its currency but having once decided it is bound by the rules of the game to stay at the same level as long as reasonably possible. Any alteration means exchange instability which it is the primary purpose of the International Fund to avoid. However, the demand for exchange stability must not be pressed too rigidly. There are other ideals to be considered in this world. Countries will not doom themselves to too great a purgatory of domestic deflation for the proud satisfaction of knowing that their currency can then look the dollar in the face. Even with the most austere resolutions of financial rectitude many countries simply have not the data at present to know what is the exchange level at which they can maintain their currencies and they would be neither honest nor prudent if they gave an absolute pledge of stabilization until they have learned something of their powers from experience.

Variations Allowed

For this reason the plan of the experts of 30 countries differs considerably from the earlier American plans by allowing quite a considerable variation of the par values of national currencies. A country is free to alter the par value of its currency to the extent of 10 per cent. Apparently the country can then proceed to make another 10 per cent alteration. The text of the Plan is not quite definite on this point for it reads. "In the case of an application for a further change, not covered by the above and not exceeding 10 per cent the Fund shall give its decision within two days of receiving the application, if the applicant so requests."

A margin of 20 per cent for possible variation is scarcely excessive considering the uncertainties of the initial period. On the other hand, if a much larger margin is allowed, the creditor countries, of which the United States will be the chief and Canada perhaps the second, will feel they are being asked to take too great a risk by putting their own good money in a Fund whose other assets were subject to heavy legal devaluation. The creditors could theoretically accommodate themselves to the devaluation if they were willing to join in it themselves. There is a provision for an agreed uniform change in the gold value of all the currencies. Every country having 10 per cent or more of the aggregate quotas would have to approve of this. We may be sure that the borrowing countries would not want to raise the gold-value of their currencies and there is no prospect of lending countries being willing to lower the value of money.



R. LYNCH STAILING, of Toronto, who was elected president of the Dominion Board of Insurance Underwriters at the annual meeting held in Quebec City.

To the Shareholders

LEITCH GOLD MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

WAKEKO MINES, LIMITED (No Personal Liability) are offering to the Shareholders of LEITCH GOLD MINES LIMITED (No Personal Liability) shares of its Capital Stock of $1.00 par value at the price of 15c per share.

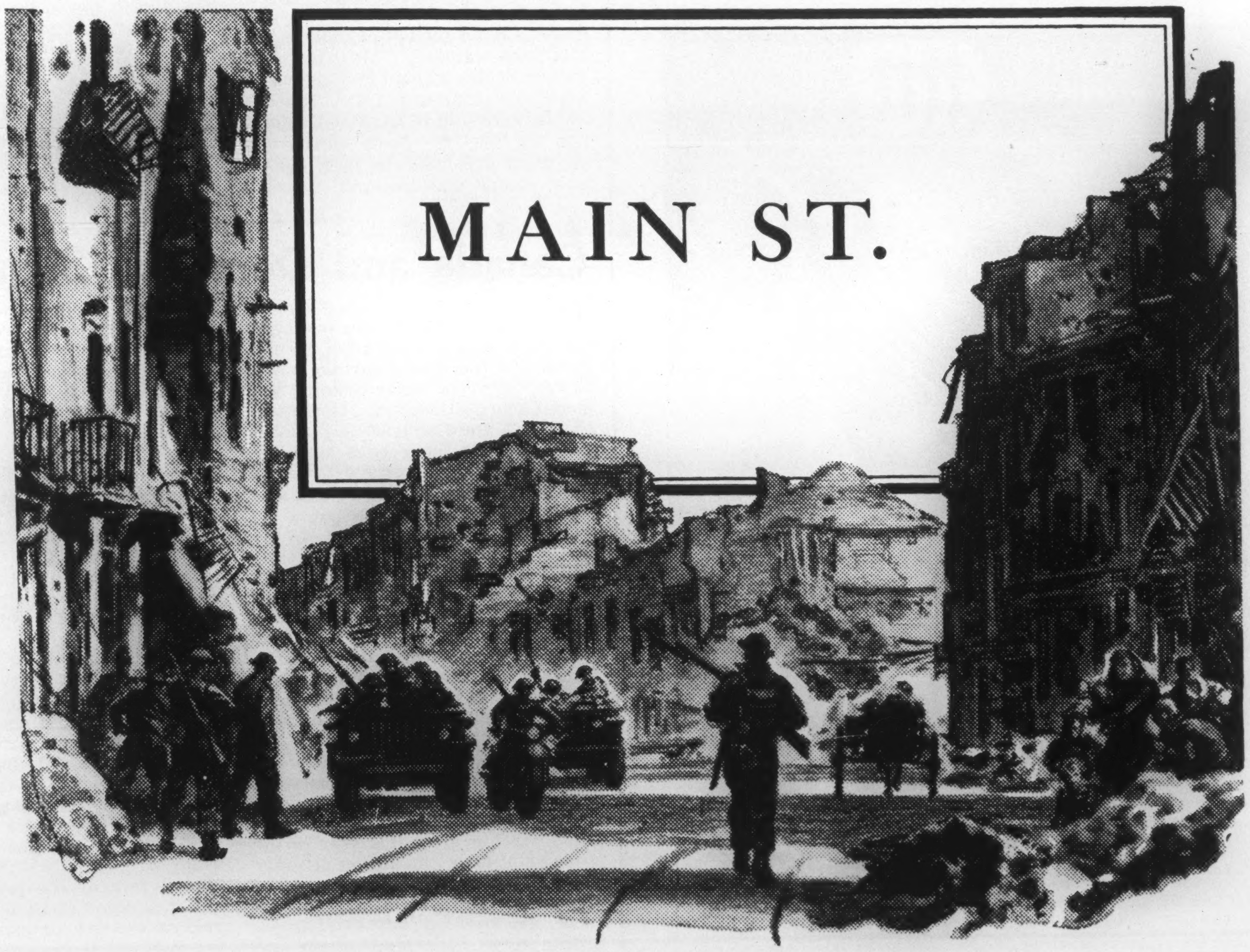
Each Shareholder of Leitch of record at Five o'clock in the afternoon of July 24th, 1944, will be entitled to subscribe for shares of the Capital Stock of Wakeko in the proportion of one (1) share of Wakeko for each five (5) shares of Leitch held, as shown by the books of Leitch Gold Mines Limited.

The subscription privilege will expire at Three o'clock in the Afternoon on July 31st, 1944.

Shareholders of Leitch Gold Mines Limited (No Personal Liability) who hold share certificates not registered in their own names are advised to send them at once to the CHARTERED TRUST AND EXECUTOR COMPANY, 34 King Street West, Toronto, for registration in their names if they wish to subscribe for shares of Wakeko Mines, Limited.

"W. W. McBrien"
Secretary-Treasurer.

July 11, 1944.



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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

T. J. H., Oakville, Ont.—Improvement in the operating and financial position of ADELAIDE-SHEPPARD CO., LTD., will result in the calling of a meeting of bondholders shortly to consider a reorganization of the company, according to W. R. Sweeny, chairman of the Bondholders' Protective Committee. The Guaranty Trust Company of Canada was appointed receiver and manager in 1938 when the building was approximately 50% rented and receipts for the fiscal period ended Nov. 30, 1938, amounted to $71,252. Today the building is 100% rented and receipts for 1943 amounted to $105,105. Deficit of $5,430 at Nov. 30, 1938, has been turned into a surplus of $55,800. In 1938 the company had outstanding $738,200 par value of 7% first mortgage bonds, since reduced to $584,200 by cancellation of $154,000 by reason of a settlement negotiated with an estate.

B. M., Oshawa, Ont.—A group of 30 claims is still held in Bousquet township by MOOSHLA GOLD MINES CO. LTD., and this property is likely to be further explored when conditions warrant. This is the main portion of the original holding where work was stopped in 1941. Thirteen claims were sold to Mic-Mac Exploration for $50,000. Some outside exploration was done in 1942, but no new ground was acquired. Mooshla Gold Mines Co. Limited, succeeded Mooshla Gold Mines on the basis of 100 new for each old share, but these are pooled. It would be advisable to have your shares registered in your own name if they are not already.

W. L. F., Winnipeg, Man.—I don't see that you have cause for worry. Widened coverage of the 80 cents annual dividend rate (restored as from the final quarter of 1943) is shown in the interim statement of GATINEAU POWER CO. earnings for the first quarter of the current year. For this quarter, ended March 31, 1944, the company shows net income of $607,837 before payment of dividends, against $526,275 for the like period a year ago. After provision for regular preferred dividends, the balance was equal to 29.4 cents a share on the common stock, compared with 19.6 cents shown for the first quarter last year. This gives a solid appearance to the 80 cents dividend rate, earnings for the full year 1943 having been equal to $1.01 a share. The latter figure included somewhat less than 1 cent per share of refundable tax, so that on this basis any improvement shown this year would be in the form of the refundable tax, subject to any upward adjustment of standard profits by reason of increased capital employed in the business.

L. Y. R., Moncton, N.B.—Two gold

Canada and Dominion Sugar Co.

THE end of the war should bring about more satisfactory operating conditions and a restoration, in part at least, of the prewar earning power of the Canadian sugar refining and manufacturing industry. Operations of Canada and Dominion Sugar Company, Limited, have been adversely affected by the shortage of shipping which has cut down imports of raw sugar, and the shortage of labor which has brought about a decline in the domestic beet sugar production. Rationing of the commodity has been necessary and is reflected in the earnings of an industry which depends upon a large volume of business at a small margin of profit. Sugar is an essential on all tables and the demand can be expected to return to normal with the removal of wartime restrictions.

Canada and Dominion Sugar is one of the larger units of the Canadian industry, a refiner of raw sugar and processor of sugar beets. Encouragement is being given this year to the growing of larger quantities of sugar beets through a subsidy to be granted the grower by the Ontario government, and the company itself is assisting in this. Plants of Canada and Dominion are located where the imported sugar can be brought in by water and in the sugar beet growing areas of Ontario to permit of economical operations.

Net profits of the company in recent years are a reflection of the unfavorable wartime operating conditions. Net for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1943, amounted to $1,510,096 and was equal to $1.01 per share—a reduction from $1,802,885 and $1.20 per share the previous year. Profits reached a peak of $3,133,604 and $2.09 a share in the fiscal year ended January 31, 1940, or a year in which the company operated for the greater part under peace time conditions. In the two immediately preceding fiscal periods net profits were also considerably more than those for 1943, at $1,873,813, and $2,292,613, respectively.

The company has always maintained an excellent liquid position, with net working capital of $16,886,039 at December 31, 1943, an increase from $16,346,446 at December 31, 1942, and from $14,915,359 at January 31, 1938. Cash of $2,265,893 at the end of last year was well in excess of total current liabilities of $1,232,813. In addition to cash, the company at the same date had investments of $9,711,905.

Canada and Dominion Sugar Company has no funded debt and no preferred stock issue outstanding, capital at December 31, 1943, consisting of 1,500,000 common shares of no par value. The present common shares were issued following a three-for-one split in the old common in 1938. Dividends are currently being paid at the annual rate of 80c per share. An initial dividend of 12½c a share was paid on the new common in September 1938 and increased to 37½c with the December distribution that year. The annual rate of $1.50 was continued until September 1942 when reduced to the present rate of 80c per year. Extras of 25c per share were paid November 1938 and December 1939.

Canada and Dominion Sugar Company, Limited, was incorporated in 1931 with a Dominion charter, acquiring two well established sugar companies. The company operates plants at Wallaceburg and Chatham, Ontario, and at Montreal, Quebec.

Price range and price earnings ratio 1938-1943, inclusive, follows:

	Price Range		Earned	Price Earnings Ratio		Dividends
	High	Low	Per Share	High	Low	Per Share-a
1943	22¾	17¾	$1.01	22.5	17.6	$0.80
1942	20⅝	13	1.20	17.2	10.8	1.15
1941	27	19¾	1.35	20.0	14.6	1.50
1940	35	24	2.09	11.9	11.5	1.37½
1939	35	25	1.25	28.0	20.0	1.71
1938	30	23	1.53	19.6	15.0	1.17
				20.2	14.4	
Approximate Current Average				21.9		
Approximate Current Yield				3.7%		

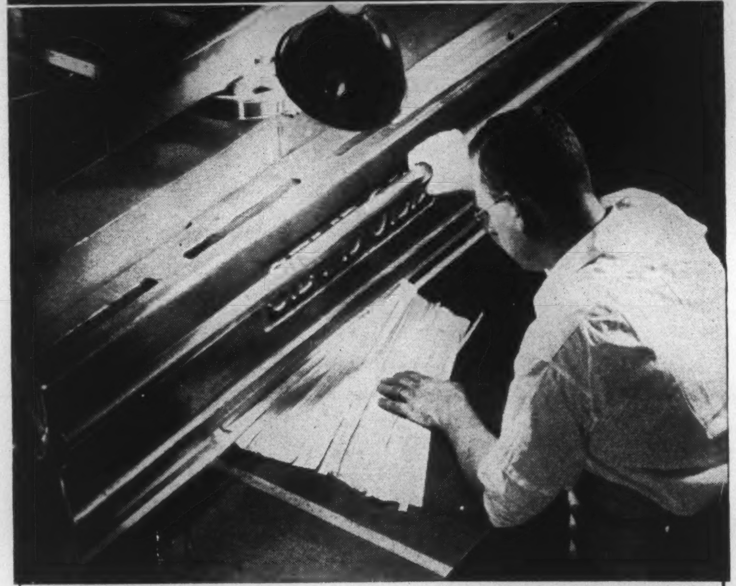
Note—Earnings per share for 1942-1943, inclusive, for fiscal year ended December 31, 1938-1941, inclusive, for fiscal year ended January 31.
a—On present shares and on basis of fiscal period as charged against profit and loss account.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938
Net Profit	$ 1,510,096	$ 1,802,885	$ 2,021,448	$ 3,133,604	$ 1,873,813	$ 2,292,613
Surplus	3,164,142	2,638,187	2,945,389	3,865,050	2,026,173	2,713,416
Current Assets	18,118,852	18,165,725	18,306,912	17,925,069	16,157,447	15,836,083
Current Liabilities	1,232,813	1,819,279	2,129,999	1,605,756	1,447,880	920,724
Net Working Capital	16,886,039	16,346,446	16,176,913	16,319,313	14,709,567	14,915,359
Cash	2,265,893	3,188,098	1,732,985	3,321,379	3,586,840	3,073,745
Investments	9,711,905	9,045,795	9,233,276	10,046,443	9,387,980	9,224,207

Note—Figures for 1942-1943 for fiscal year ending December 31st. Prior years fiscal year ending January 31st.

Fighting trim . . .



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John Alexander MacAulay, K.C.,

who has been appointed a Director of the CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION and THE CANADA PERMANENT TRUST COMPANY.

Mr. MacAulay is a member of the legal firm of Aikins, Loftus, MacAulay, Turner, Thompson & Tritschler, of Winnipeg, Manitoba.

He is a Director of the Bank of Montreal, a Director and Secretary of Safeway Stores Limited, and a Director of various other companies. Mr. MacAulay is also Honorary President of the Boy Scouts Association for Manitoba, Vice-President of the Manitoba Division of the Canadian Red Cross Society and a member of the Taxation Committee of The Canadian Bar Association.

As part of the program of expansion of their Tabulating Machines Division, Remington Rand Limited announce the appointment of PAUL B. PRATT as district sales manager for that division covering Toronto and Western Ontario with headquarters in Toronto. Mr. Pratt has an extensive background in sales, accounting and merchandising and is a member of the Canadian Society of Cost Accountants and Industrial Engineers. He has been with Remington Rand since 1937.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 230

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and one-half per cent in Canadian funds on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st July 1944 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Tuesday, 1st August next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th June 1944. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board

S. M. WEDD
General Manager

Toronto 16th June 1944

POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA LIMITED

The Board of Directors has declared this day the following dividend.

No par value Common Stock

No. 25, Interim, 20c. per share, payable July 31st, 1944, to holders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1944.

L. C. HASKELL, F.C.I.S.,
Secretary.

Montreal, June 23rd, 1944.

prospects with locational interest, one in the Larder Lake area, and the other in Louvicourt township, Quebec, are held by LARDER "U" ISLAND MINES. The Larder Lake property, which is a large one, is south of Kerr-Addison and to date in diamond drilling good geological conditions have been indicated with some gold values reported. Drilling is to be resumed as soon as a machine is available. The block of 10 claims in Louvicourt township is south of the Obaska Lake property, where a geophysical survey is to be made, followed by diamond drilling. I understand the company has sufficient finances to take care of the new exploration as well as further work on the original Larder Lake group.

E. H., St. Thomas, Ont.—Shares of McCUAIG RED LAKE, as you state, are quite speculative. W. P. Mackle, consulting engineer, who is familiar with conditions in the area is reported as intrigued with a shearing that traverses the McCuaig property to the north of the sediment-granodiorite contact. This shearing, if caused by the same folding that is responsible for the orebodies on the adjacent Cochenour - Willans, could hold interesting possibilities. One drill hole has been completed and another underway at last report and these are said to have established that the favorable diorite rock extends from McKenzie into McCuaig ground. Once its extent is determined drilling will be done in an effort to locate ore.

W. L. Essex, Ont.—As TOVARICH-LARDER GOLD MINES offer speculative possibilities due to the diamond drilling program now underway, I would be inclined to retain the shares pending the outcome of this exploration. So far only a small part of the company's large holding, which lies to the southeast of the producing mines in the area, has been explored. A 1,200-foot section carrying mineralization and gold in the central part of the property has been indicated by drilling, but values were low. Deeper drilling has been recommended for this area as well as the drilling of another break in the northern part of the property believed to represent the main break traversing the area. The company reports ample funds for the work.

Newsprint is a Consumers' Goods Industry

Many illuminating facts concerning Canada's newsprint industry are described in our new booklet "Newsprint—A Basic Consumers' Goods Industry."

It includes a chart showing the relationship between newsprint consumption and national income in the United States. This chart foreshadows a heavy increase in consumption when the present manpower shortage in the industry is rectified.

The booklet also reviews recent fundamental developments as well as the present position of the industry, thereby furnishing a guide to its probable future.

In view of the broadening interest in newsprint securities, this booklet should prove useful to investors.

Copy of this new booklet gladly furnished upon request.

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BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

How High is High?

BY HARUSPEX

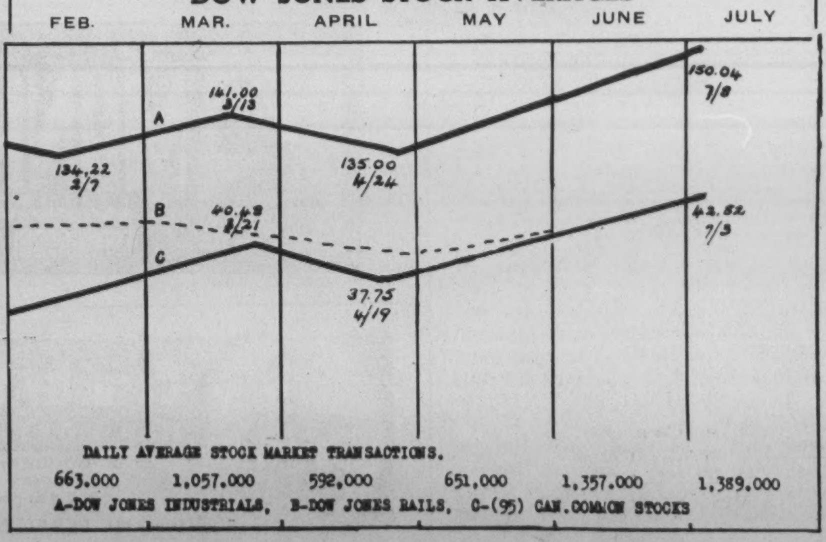
THE ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND: Stocks, following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, completed a zone of distribution in July 1943, now being renewed, preparatory to eventual cyclical decline.

THE SEVERAL-MONTH TREND is to be classed as upward from the late November 1943 low points of 129.57 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 31.50 on the rail average. For detailed discussion of technical position, see remarks below.

In attempting to gauge the top to the current advance, certain factors should be kept in mind. One is that markets that are under distribution have a way of making top at just the time when much higher levels are being anticipated. This is why so many investors get in rather than out at or near a market's high point. Second, steel issues usually come to life near the end and stage appreciable run ups. Third, over-speculation generally crops out in some one or more groups carrying them to abnormal levels. Fourth, there is heavy volume, though not always highest of the advance, with considerable price churning. Fifth, activity, as reflected by number of issues traded, number of new highs, and the ratio of advances to declines, is broad. Sixth, there is usually a market setback of five to ten points coming two to five weeks before the final top. Lastly, shortly following top, or in confirmation of it, is a downward zigzag formation on the rail and industrial averages.

Some, but not all, of the factors enumerated above are present. Overspeculation is undoubtedly being witnessed, for instance, in the low-priced motors; trading and breadth of activity is high; and prices look as though they are headed for higher levels. On the other hand, the steels, while showing strength, have not moved immoderately, and no one or two-week price shake-out has yet occurred to upset investment nerves. Accordingly, barring any adverse news development of major importance, it would seem probable that the advance has further to go. Investors, should be now partially liquid, partially in selected issues. We would continue current holdings pending possible higher levels.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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ABOUT INSURANCE

Effect of Lower Interest Rates on Dividends to Policyholders

By GEORGE GILBERT

As investment earnings constitute one of the major factors in determining net costs of participating life insurance contracts, policyholders have more than an academic interest in the present downward trend of interest rates.

In some quarters there is a tendency to regard the present low yield on new investments as temporary, but most companies evidently expect low rates for some time to come, and are setting up special reserves to cover such a contingency and also to provide for possible extra mortality from war causes.

HOLDERS of participating or "with profits" life insurance policies have been wondering why their dividends have been decreasing during recent years, thereby increasing the net cost of their protection, while at the same time the business of the life companies has been steadily increasing. This brings up the question: What makes policy dividends go up or down? In order to perceive the reason for such changes, it is first necessary to understand the sources from which dividends are derived.

There are three principal sources of policyholders' dividends: (1) Interest earnings at a rate in excess of the rate which it is assumed the premiums will earn; (2) Lower rate of mortality than that expected to be experienced, according to the mortality table used; and (3) Lower expenses of operation than those provided for in the expense loading of the premiums.

While insurance companies generally have enjoyed a favorable mortality experience up to the outbreak of the war, and have also effected economies in operating expenses which have brought substantial savings from the expense loading in the premiums, the fall in the rate of interest on the high grade investments in which life companies must invest their policyholders' funds has meant that the additions to surplus from excess interest have become smaller and smaller.

How Surplus Apportioned

As far as individual companies are concerned, the effect of such changes in the sources of surplus depends upon the principles followed by them in the distribution of surplus. Usually an effort is made to apportion to different policies that part of the surplus which such policies have contributed. Since interest earnings come from invested principal, excess interest is apportioned to policies according to the amounts of the respective policy reserves.

Accordingly, when interest rates decline, dividends must be reduced to a greater extent on policies with large reserves, such as single premium policies, endowment policies approaching maturity, or whole life or limited payment life policies which have been a long time in force. On the other hand, policies with a small investment element and a large protection element suffer less from a decline in the interest rate, as the dividends on such policies are in most part derived from the other sources of surplus already mentioned.

In the past the insurance companies in Canada have been so accustomed to high interest earnings that it is difficult for them to look forward to doing business for a long period under low interest rates. The average rate of interest earned by the Canadian life insurance companies in 1929 was 6.48 per cent, and hardly any company earned less than 6 per cent on its assets, while the rate of interest which it was assumed that the net premiums would earn was 3½ to 3 per cent.

High Rates Beneficial

These high interest earnings have enabled the companies not only to carry the heavy expense of transacting business in this country with its large but thinly populated areas, but has enabled the well-managed institution to distribute very satisfactory dividends to their participating policyholders. High interest rates have been of material assistance in building up the financial strength of the Canadian companies, so that they are now in an excellent position to meet whatever vicissitudes the post-war period may have in store for them.

How the average rate of interest earned by Canadian life companies on their investments has been steadily declining since 1929, when the rate was 6.48 per cent, as already mentioned, is shown in the detailed report of the Dominion Superintendent of Insurance for the year ended December 31, 1942. In 1930 the rate was 6.23 per cent; in 1931, 5.59 per cent; in 1932, 4.99 per cent; in 1933, 4.70 per cent; in 1934, 4.73 per cent; in 1935, 4.59 per cent; in 1936, 4.51 per cent; in 1937, 4.56 per cent; in 1938, 4.32 per cent; in 1939, 4.32 per cent; in 1940, 4.24 per cent; in 1941, 4.24 per cent; in 1942, 4.13 per cent.

On mortgages the rate has decreased from 6.61 per cent in 1929 to 5.02 per cent in 1942; on bonds the rate has declined from 5.75 per cent in 1929 to 3.69 in 1942; and on stocks the rate has dropped from 7.45 per cent in 1929 to 4.15 per cent in 1942. In order to show the recent trend of earnings on mortgages, bonds and stocks, a table is published, from which it will be seen that since 1938 the rate earned on mortgages has increased from 4.79 per cent to 5.02 per cent in 1942, that the rate on bonds has decreased during the same period from 4.05 per cent to 3.69 per cent and that the rate on stocks has increased from 3.96 per cent to 4.15 per cent.

Improvement in Collections

It is pointed out that the increase in the earnings on mortgages has been realized notwithstanding a steady decrease in the rate attaching to new loans made during the interval and is therefore more than accounted for by an improvement in the collections on outstanding mortgages. It is also noted that the trend in the amount of loans in arrears, interest received, and interest due and unpaid, as well as of the foreclosed real estate and sale agreement accounts, may be seen from the following figure:

Since 1938 the amount of foreclosed real estate has been reduced from $39,326,100 to $24,846,876, while sale agreements have increased from $21,542,612 to $32,266,517. Mortgage loans in arrears for one year or more have decreased from $60,230,843 to $38,051,225, and interest due and unpaid taken into account from $3,238,301 to $877,078. The mortgage principal outstanding decreased during the period from $300,715,173 to $293,617,264.

Not only in Canada has the interest rate on life insurance investments been declining but also in the United States, where a new low of 3.29 per cent in 1943 was recently reported by the Institute of Life Insurance. In 1942 the rate was 3.40 per cent, and in 1938 it was 3.70 per cent. With only a few slight halts, the rate has tended downward in the States for the past twenty years.

This 1943 decline in net yield is attributed by the Institute to the continued decline in interest rates on securities and mortgages and to the readjustment of life insurance investment portfolios in line with the needs of the war economy. These portfolio changes have had a material effect on the earning rate of aggregate invested funds. This, it is pointed out, is shown by the fact that if in 1943 it had been possible for the companies to maintain the same distribution of assets as in 1942, their investment earnings would have been approximately $55,000,000 greater.

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NEWS OF THE MINES

Reduction in Power Cost Will Give Needed Aid to Mining

By JOHN M. GRANT

INTENTION of the Ontario government to encourage mining in every way possible has frequently been emphasized and Minister of Mines Leslie Frost has again informed representatives of the industry that the administration proposes to do all it can at the forthcoming provincial-Dominion meeting to bring home the necessity of some measure of relief from the present onerous taxation. In the meantime, cheaper power for the Ontario mines served by the provincially owned hydro-electric system is in sight for the beginning of next year.

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A reduction of $5 per horsepower for the first block of 5,000 horsepower in the price charged to all mines in Northern Ontario will become effective January 1 next, according to the Hon. Mr. Frost. The reduction in the rates results from a building up of substantial surpluses and all the gold mines in the Red Lake, Little Long Lac, Pickle Crow areas, along with some in the Porcupine, Kirkland Lake and Larder Lake camps will benefit, as well as some Sudbury mines. The fact that they have especial contracts means International Nickel and Steep Rock Iron will not be included in the cut. The new rate will result in a drop of $5 to $7.50 per horsepower with the first cut applicable to mines on the Abitibi Canyon system and the other to mines in Little Long Lac and Patricia.

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To enable the resumption of intensive development work immediately labor conditions permit, Upper Canada Gold Mines has been carrying out extensive diamond drilling to ascertain as much information as possible on ore structure. In the year ended April 30 close to 28,400 feet of diamond drilling was completed as compared with 10,689 feet in the previous year. Results of this exploratory work is reported as satisfactory. Important ore bodies of good widths and mine grade have been indicated on the three new levels in the No. 2 shaft area. Shortage of labor has handicapped operations and net profit of 8 cents per share was only about half of that in the previous year.

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O'Brien Gold shares recently attained a six year high in trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange. This brings back memories of its jump to a price of more than three times the late high of $4.50 some eight years ago, when some of the richest ore, then described as jewellery ore, ever discovered in Canada was being opened up. The present upturn is due to the encountering of exceptionally rich ore at a depth of 2,625 feet in the No. 4 vein. The present occurrence is said to line up on rake with the high grade section that caused all the excitement years ago, but in the interval it was not located on intervening levels. It is estimated that 150 ozs. of gold have been taken out of one round on this level.

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The west, or No. 2 mine, of Malartic Gold Fields has given highly satisfactory results in lateral drilling, officials state. Excellent ore sections are reported to have been secured in all the holes. These have proven that the massive deposits extend to a vertical depth of at least 1,200 feet. Sufficient drilling has not yet been done to allow calculation of the average grade and tonnage, but it is reported that while the assays are not quite as high as the general average of all the surface drilling, the indications from the first holes at the 1,250-foot level compare favorably with the results at the same stage of the first drilling program which brought the west zone into being.

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Henry W. Manning, B.A.,

who has been appointed a Director of THE CANADA PERMANENT TRUST COMPANY.

Mr. Manning is Vice-President and Managing Director of The Great-West Life Assurance Company, and immediate Past President of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association. He is also Vice-President of the Association of Canadian Clubs; a member of the National War Finance Committee for Manitoba; and a member of the Management Committee of the Manitoba Division of the Canadian Red Cross Society.

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